

NEW JERSEY WETS  
WANT SYMPATHIZER  
TO "ENFORCE" LAW

Political Boss Gives Mr. Haynes  
a List of "Acceptable Men"  
From Which to Choose

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23 (Staff Correspondence)—New Jersey is the prohibition "bad boy." Other states have refused enforcement codes and failed to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, but New Jersey ratified the amendment, voted for two enforcement codes, and then reversed itself by sending to the United States Senate instead of a nominally dry Republican an out-and-out wet Democrat, who was elected while his party was a whole far behind its rivals.

New Jersey after 17 years of bitter struggle achieved local option only in 1918. Two weeks after this hard-won victory came national prohibition. Kansas in 1918 had been practicing liquor control for two generations and had conquered and practically eliminated the evil. New Jersey had just entered the kindergarten class, and was suddenly invited to participate at college.

New Jersey with one of the greatest foreign born problems in the nation entered prohibition with its allies opposed to the whole theory. In Hoboken, 80 per cent of the population are either foreign-born or the sons of foreign-born; Passaic, New Jersey, has the largest alien percentage of any city in the Union. The drys of the State give these figures merely to make clear the difficulties New Jersey faces before it can bring into effect an era all are confident will come.

**Drunkness Decreased**  
Compared with the three years from 1916 to 1918, the three prohibition years, 1919-21, show a decrease in drunkenness in Trenton of 23 per cent, and of 10 per cent in Newark. The gain was made under great difficulties. Prohibition came into effect under Gov. Edward I. Edwards, an avowed wet, whose elevation to the Senate just took place. As far back as 1919 he distinguished himself by putting through a 3.50 per cent beer bill in the Legislature which was, of course, at once declared unconstitutional.

A New Jersey Governor has exceptionally large appointive powers. To a stranger he seems to appoint everything in sight. He names all common pleas judges and prosecuting attorneys. Their term is for five years. Prohibition has been the dominant issue here since the Eighteenth Amendment, and Governor Edwards has had opportunity in three years to name three-fifths of these officials, who are ordinarily the backbone of enforcement.

Another bad prohibition start for New Jersey was the delay in appointing a federal prohibition director. Many states had their directors in advance of final ratification, so they could get their machinery well oiled for the start; in New Jersey it was four months after that a federal director was named.

During the four months the collector of internal revenues in the northern part of the State flooded the locality with wholesale liquor permits, giving the bootlegger a tremendous head-start in the race against the Constitution. The effect of this is still apparent. Quantities of liquor were made available for storage, and contempt for the law was engendered from the very first. The effect on the alien who, fresh to America, saw the law flouted and its violators unpunished, was a particularly serious part of the situation.

**Van Ness Act Discarded**

New Jersey legislatures are usually dry and Republican; the last three state governors, on the other hand, have been Democrats. The Republican Legislature made possible the Van Ness Enforcement Act of 1920-21, the most effective instrument in the country.

It was declared constitutional by the state Supreme Court and went to the Court of Errors. Here a curious thing happened. The justices present could not unite to agree on any point wherein the law was invalid, but instead some five groups formed, each centering attention on a different point thought by that particular group to be unconstitutional. As G.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

JUDGE GARY SEES  
WAY TO 8-HOUR DAY

Declares Wage Adjustments Are  
Necessary in All Industries

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, declared today that if he had the power to readjust reasonably all price levels in industry, he could install the eight-hour day in steel manufacturing without hardship to anyone or increasing the price of steel.

Adjustment is necessary, he said, because steel workers were getting no more than they should, while carpenters, bricklayers, and plasterers were receiving \$14 a day up, and that those who were helping to keep up the cost of necessities for which the laborer must pay.

"Germany and France are getting back to the 12-hour day," he said, "because they must produce and compete with us and there is agitation in England to the same end. It comes down to this: the price of an eight-hour day would be more than business would pay."

WAR IS DECLARED  
ON BOOTLEGGERS  
IN "SENATE WING"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—As chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, today declared war against bootleggers operating in the Capitol. This action was prompted by published reports that a bootlegger recently stood outside the Senate chamber and solicited trade with senators and employees.

"No amount of influence will be allowed to protect any person soliciting sales of liquor hereafter in the Senate wing of the Capitol," Mr. Curtis said today, following an investigation leading to discovery of a lively bootleg business reported being conducted at the Capitol. He instructed the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate to arrest on sight any person soliciting sales of intoxicants either in the Senate wing of the Capitol or in the Senate office building.

Mr. Curtis explained that the bootlegger in particular, he had found out today, had been invited by a Senator to come to the Capitol. At this Senator's invitation other members of the Senate, he is charged, made transactions with the man. Mr. Curtis declared to give the name of the Senator, adding that for this reason the bootlegger had not been prosecuted.

BELGIAN DEPUTIES  
VOTE FOR FLEMISH AT  
GHENT UNIVERSITY

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23—As a result of two months' discussion of the law substituting Flemish for French at Ghent University, the Flemish language received 89 votes against 85 in the Chamber of Deputies, 57 members abstaining from voting. During the German occupation, Flemish was used instead of French, but after the armistice the question of which language should be adopted was revived, with the result already stated.

In the past fortnight hostile demonstrations took place in the Walloon country, culminating on Dec. 22 in the demonstrators attempting to approach the Chamber, but the police prevented them from doing so.

The scheme which had the approval of the deputies, has been transmitted to the Senate, where it is not likely to meet with a favorable reception.

CITY OFFERS TO SELL  
SCHOOL ANTHRACITE

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23 (Special)—Officials of the public schools have offered to sell at cost supplies of anthracite which are now in cellars of school buildings, and to replace the hard coal with bituminous grades, of which there is no shortage here.

This action is being taken to help overcome the acute shortage of domestic sizes of hard coal. More than 100 tons of anthracite will be distributed from two school buildings. Distributors will be in bushel lots, and coal selling for 50 cents a bushel. Consumers must arrange for deliveries.

Later, other anthracite coal that is in school buildings will also be offered for sale.

AMERICANS WIN  
MEXICAN RIGHTS  
IN BIG OIL DEAL

Concessions to 11,000,000 Acres  
Adjoining Rich Fields Granted  
to Los Angeles Group

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 23—The Los Angeles Times today reported an announcement from the promoters that a group of Los Angeles manufacturers, bankers and oil operators has obtained from the Mexican Government "what amounts to a blanket concession on all Government lands in the oil district of the east coast."

"It is by far the biggest oil transaction in Mexican history," The Times said, "and probably the most important deal of its kind in the world, for it involves 11,000,000 acres of land adjoining rich workings of the oldest established companies in the Tampico and Tuxpan districts."

The paper further declared "the transaction also has important political significance, coming as it does after the extended controversy between the Obregon Government and the American oil companies, in which the United States Government has been as yet an unsuccessful arbitrator."

**On Fixed Royalty Basis**

It is announced the Los Angeles group will go into the Mexican oil district and operate according to the Mexican Article 27 and under a federal concession on the same royalty basis which established companies have declared confiscatory. The concession, it is stated, permits them to drill on lands immediately joining the richest wells in Mexico.

Announcement came after the return here from Mexico City of W. W. Wilson, G. E. Moreland and George Bushmiller, who said they obtained the concession after an interview with President Obregon, who personally went into the details of the enterprise.

The concession, they said, was made out under the direct supervision of M. Alessio Robles, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the Obregon Cabinet. Mr. Wilson said the lands designated comprise virtually all federal oil lands extending along the Gulf Coast from a point north of Tampico to Tuxpan, close to holdings of the Standard Oil Company, the Doheny interests and other prominent oil companies. The concession also includes the island of Juana Ramirez, said to have been long sought by American companies because of its important location in geological surveys.

**Provisions of Agreement**  
The concession provides that 40 per cent of the gross production go to the Mexican Government; that the concessionaires pay 5 pesos a year a hectare for the lands they will exploit; that a deposit of 400,000 pesos be made; and that 200,000 pesos be invested in works and exploration within a year.

Two years are given for exploration and the concession runs for 20 years with provision for renewals. The exploitation will be financed entirely by Los Angeles capital, it is announced, and plans already are well advanced for the selection of centers for the active work of the undertaking.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Moreland are manufacturers of oil drilling machinery, and Mr. Bushmiller is an oil operator. Other members of the syndicate, which is described as a close corporation, include Harry Lee Martin, capitalist; Austin O. Martin, banker; John O. Govey, capitalist; Ferdinand J. Bushmiller, oil operator; and Dr. L. D. Jones, physician and capitalist.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Moreland are expected to return to Mexico City to put the plan into operation as soon as possible, it is said.

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Dr. Riza Nur Bey  
Second Turkish Delegate to Lausanne Conference, Whose Attitude on Minorities Has Brought About a Deadlock

TURKEY IN DEFIANT MOOD  
AT LAUSANNE PEACE MEETING

Dr. Riza Nur Bey Resents Allied Proposals to Hear  
Armenian and Bulgarian Refugees

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 23—Further difficulties have developed over minorities in the subcommittee of the Peace Conference, so another apparent deadlock has been added to those that have already accumulated. As a result, despite the recent gratifying outcome of the Straits' discussion, the question is freely asked in allied circles whether the Turks really want a settlement or are merely playing for time hoping something may turn up at or before the allied meeting of Jan. 2.

Dr. Riza Nur Bey, the Turkish delegate, at yesterday's sessions not only adopted an uncompromising position, but displayed an attitude almost of defiance. In a long sitting in the morning a certain amount of progress was made regarding the amnesty proposals, and it was agreed that the League of Nations should be responsible for investigating infractions of the minority arrangements. The Turkish tendency became an apparent peremptory objection to hearing Armenians and Bulgarian refugees from Thrace, of whom some 60,000 now desire to return to their homes.

**Exemption of Christians**  
The greater part of the morning session was devoted to the exemption of Christians from military service in Turkey by paying a tax. Great Britain, France, and Italy united in presenting arguments and cited Ireland, in which war military service was not compulsory. On this subject the Turks, while claiming that Christian soldiers, particularly officers, were unreliable, insisted that everyone should be made to serve in the army. All this was interpreted by the Allies as evidence of the Turkish intention to continue conscription as a system of slavery or punishment, under which individuals may be drafted for 20 years or even life.

Dr. Riza Nur said exemption was contrary to the theory that everyone should serve and refused to entertain the idea of joint consideration of the question with the League Council.

**Muslims in Greece**  
In reply to Eleutherios Venizelos' offer to exempt Muslims in Greece, he said he did not care what Greece did.

The afternoon session was flatteringly characterized in British circles as unsatisfactory. The Turks, while professing willingness to abide by the established procedure regarding minorities in other countries, objected to providing protection for cemeteries and sacred places, similar to Article X of the Serbian Treaty. Furthermore, although the rights of Turkish minorities in the Balkans are safeguarded by the treaties of Neuilly and St. Germain, the proposals for reciprocal protection were summarily rejected.

The atmosphere of the meeting was indicated by a remark from Mr. Spalakovitch that the Turkish policy constituted an attempt to meddle with Muslims on a religious basis and that the "cloven hoof and pan-Islamic motives" had been revealed.

Toward the close, when asked his reasons for the various refusals, Dr. Riza Nur said: "Further discussion is useless and would tire you."

Of course matters need not be ex-

Italy Grants Amnesty  
to Political Prisoners

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 23—The King signed yesterday morning a decree of amnesty for political prisoners who had been arrested in connection with the latest events in Italy. In presenting the decree for the King's signature, Benito Mussolini, the Premier, handed his majesty a letter in which he outlined the domestic policy for Italy.

The Premier issued the strictest orders against a repetition of recent disturbances and declined to approve the Fascist order to expel the Communists from Turin.

RUHR OCCUPATION  
NOT CONTEMPLATED  
SAYS M. POINCARÉ

United States Government Said  
to Have Been So Advised  
by French Ambassador

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 23—I understand that through J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, has informed the United States Government that France does not contemplate the military occupation of the Ruhr district. Certainly few people expect such a dramatic move by France. Plans which were considered as advisable on earlier occasions have been dismissed as the result of quieter thought and perhaps of foreign protest. What is now advocated is the exploitation of the railroads and the forest industries of the Rhineland, the erection of customs barriers, the control of the Ruhr coal fields by means of the ports already held on the Rhine.

M. Poincaré may endeavor to get the written agreement of England to the adjustment of the interallied debts with the "C" bonds. An effort to obtain an understanding with Mr. Bonar Law, the British Premier, before January conference is being made through the French Ambassador in London.

## Italy's Views on Intervention

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 22—Discussions are going on regarding the probable American intervention in the question of reparations and inter-allied debts. The general opinion is that Italy will not support any solution of the problem which involves the new examination of points already settled at previous conferences.

Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, believes that if new inquiries are ordered in order to determine Germany's real capacity to pay that this would aggravate, rather than eliminate present differences.

FRENCH AVIATOR  
VISITS AIR SALON  
IN TOURIST MACHINE

PARIS, Dec. 23 (By The Associated Press)—An aviator, M. Becherel, today introduced the airplane into Paris' already complicated traffic problem, when he visited the air salon in a little tourist machine, crossing the Champs Elysees only 40 feet from the ground and landing exactly opposite the entrance to the exhibition.

The police saw him coming and quickly stopped all traffic. Then, as Becherel folded the wings of his airplane and pushed it against the curb like an automobile, they served him with notice to appear in court on a charge of violating the ordinance against flying low over the city.

LABOR GAINS MORE  
SEATS IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 23—Labor made further gains in the general elections of last Saturday, according to revised figures given out yesterday, the tabulations showing there will be 29 Labor members in the Federal House of Representatives. This is an increase of five over Labor's representation in the last House.

The Nationalists, or the Hughes' party, has 27 seats, while the Liberals and Country Party combined have 19.

RATIFICATION OF NAVAL TREATY  
REQUESTED BY FRENCH PREMIER

Raymond Poincaré Asks That Washington Accords Be  
Fulfilled Without Further Delay or Reservation

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 23—As the result of a change of opinion on the part of the French Government respecting the Washington accords, Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, presented himself before the Foreign Affairs Commission and asked that the report should be ready by the middle of January, when Parliament resumes. It is believed that the members were convinced by his arguments that ratification should be given without any further delay.

Indeed it is now hoped that in view of the straightforward attitude of M. Poincaré, ratification will be effected without any reservation. For a long time the Government has hesitated and has given no lead on the question. M. Poincaré doesn't attempt to show that the accords are satisfactory to

SENATORS INSIST  
BORAH PLAN HAVE  
SAFEGUARDS ADDED

Idaho Member, Facing Fight of  
Career, Says President Can  
Make Agenda

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Unless the Borah resolution proposing to have America join in a world economic conference is hedged about with reservations properly safeguarding the United States against guarantees of political entanglements with Europe, it appears reasonably doubtful today if the Senate is to give it the endorsement of a majority vote.

While it is recognized that the lineup of the Republican rank and file will not be defined sharply until President Harding lets it be known how he stands on the Borah proposal, the first effect of the Idaho Senator's effort to balance the economic situation in Europe and the United States served to split wide open the ranks of the old group of irreconcilables.

James W. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, called at the White House this morning and talked with the President in regard to the Borah resolution. Mr. Watson said that he did not believe it would go through without reservations. One of the reservations to be insisted upon would be that the United States should not be obligated to get mixed up in the Versailles Treaty again and the other was that the move should not be construed in favor of cancelling the debts. The last-named reservation, Mr. Borah characterized as unnecessary since there could be no cancellation except by special authorization of Congress.

Ervin L. Enghart (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, accompanied Mr. Watson to the White House but had no comment to make on his own or the President's attitude.

Between now and Wednesday, when the Senate meets again after the Christmas holidays, the attitude of the Senate generally will have taken on more definite shape.

**Mr. Lodge Wants Reservations**

But, as the situation now stands, there is coming a demand for reservations from circles which led a sympathetic to the "irreconcilables." Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, who led the fight for reservations to the Versailles pact and the League of Nations Covenant, it is understood, is preparing to draw up a set of clauses to make it certain that the economic conference would admit the United States to any cancellation of war debts or anything like a guarantee affecting the payment of German reparations.

Senator Lodge is expected to give the first intimation of his plans when he addresses the Senate, possibly next Wednesday. While not as openly antagonistic to the Borah proposal as the "irreconcilable" group, the Republican leader is not adverse to adopting the resolution, provided it carries with it strong guarantees protecting America from all political entanglements.

He doubts whether either the economic conference, if called, or naval conference would be productive of results, in view of the failure of European nations to carry out the terms of the Washington convention. Should the Senate resolution be amended by reservations, particularly any bearing on reparations and America's war debts, it is considered unlikely that France or some of the other nations would even accept the invitation to confer.

**Formidable Opposition**

Leading the opposition in the Senate to the Borah proposal are Senators Hiram W. Johnson (R.) of California, Frank B. Brandegee (R.) of Connecticut and Miles Poindexter (R.) of Washington, who joined with the Idaho Senator in the former fight that brought about the rejection of the Paris peace program in the Senate. Each declares he is fighting for ostensibly the same ideal—to keep America out of Europe. Senator Poindexter assailed the plan of Senator Borah during debate in the Senate yesterday, while Senator Brandegee has announced that he will fight both proposals, the naval as well, with the same degree of intensity with which he opposed the League.

No criticism directed against him by his former allies, Senator Borah replies that he has not changed his views on America's international policy and declares that the framing of the agenda for the conference would be placed in the President's hands. The President, he said, could lay down the terms of the conference and the subjects to be taken up and it need not depart from that program.

Senator Borah is facing one of the hardest fights of his career and to make certain that his amendment to the Naval bill would not be thrown out on a point of order, he has given notice that he will move to suspend the rules of the Senate. That would require a two-thirds vote, instead of a majority vote, and it is here that the real test of the amendment's strength will be found.

Unless President Harding indicates that he desires to have the Senate act favorably on the proposition, it is regarded as extremely doubtful whether Mr. Borah can control enough votes to bring up his amendment for action.

**GULLS RETURN TO LONDON**

LONDON, Dec. 4—For the first time in many years the river front of London is filled this winter with thousands of sea gulls. They have come up the river from the English Channel. The gulls made a habit of spending the winter along the Thames Embankment before the war, but for the last six years they have neglected the custom and gone elsewhere. There is a continuous supply of food for them provided by the city authorities.



## HUDSON BAY RAILWAY ROUTE AGAIN LIVE CANADIAN ISSUE

Progressive Party in Parliament May Press for Its Completion—Opposition Likely From Eastern Interests

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The present season's blockade on the Great Lakes, which has necessitated the keeping open of navigation for a somewhat dangerous period longer than usual, has turned the attention of the people of the west toward the question of new routes for the movement of western crops. Alberta and Western Saskatchewan, backed by the Vancouver Board of Trade and other interests, is demanding further facilities for the moving of grain via the Pacific and the Panama, while some eastern portions of the prairies have reopened the campaign for the completion of the now almost forgotten Hudson Bay Railway project.

Both of these undertakings will necessitate the expenditure of a considerable amount of money at a time when the Federal Treasury is strained to the uttermost; nevertheless the pressure is so great that at the coming session of Parliament the Government may be compelled to accede to both requests. In connection with the Vancouver route, the turning over of the present Government elevator to the Harbor Commission has been decided upon. In addition to this, however, a demand is made for immediate expenditure upon the extension of this elevator and for the erection, at

the earliest possible date, of further elevator capacity of 2,000,000 bushels.

### Demand for Dry Dock

A demand is also made for the construction of a dry dock and for the equalization of freight rates through the mountains. At the present time, the Government claims that it has no appropriation for the projects contemplated, but promises that, at the coming session of Parliament, plans for the improvement of wheat moving facilities will be submitted.

For the past number of years governments have simply marked time on the Hudson Bay Railway project and little pressure has been brought to bear for its completion by those sections of the west which were responsible, in the first place, for its initiation. In the opinion, however, of the eastern prairies the time has now come when this road should be completed, and at the coming session of Parliament the Progressive members may be calculated to put their forces behind such a decision. That there will be opposition to the expenditure of further money upon this road is certain. This opposition will come generally from Quebec and Ontario, which desire that the movement of the grain be kept in eastern channels as far as possible. The Maritime Provinces are more or less disinterested.

### Operated From The Pas

At the present time the Hudson Bay Railway is being operated from The Pas as far as Mile 214, with a fortnightly service, and a fairly good traffic is being picked up among the miners, trappers, fishermen and traders, especially in the winter months. From Mile 214 to Mile 302, or to within 90 miles of the terminus at Ft. Nelson, steel has been laid and periodically a gas car runs as far as that terminus. From that point on, Nelson the road is graded, so that all that remains to be done to finish the line is to lay some 92 miles of steel to the fort. In the meantime, however, there has been serious depreciation in the roadbed and it is claimed that unless the line is finished at an early date the money already expended will have largely been thrown away.

There has been expended to date on the road a little over \$14,000,000 and on the terminals at Ft. Nelson about \$6,000,000, a total of about \$21,000,000. When the project during the winter it was agreed that the cost of the road should be defrayed largely from the sale of homestead and pre-emption lands, so that the west itself would gradually pay the expense of the project.

### Doubt Expressed In East

Much doubt is cast by eastern opponents of the scheme upon the feasibility of the route, though history records that the Bay and the Straits have been successfully navigated for certain months each year during the past 250 years. Proponents of the scheme contend that with present aids to navigation available the road and the sea route can be successfully operated from three to four months of the year. In addition, however, to the consideration of a secure and further sea outlet for Canada's exportable grain, it is held that the country through which the road travels will provide a very considerable traffic in minerals, fish, cordwood, and timber. The distance from the wheat fields to the Bay is further than from these same fields to the head of the lakes.

## CHINESE START MERCHANT FLEET

Purchase Former German Ship for Commerce With Nations in South America

### Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The largest ship plying to the west coast of South America, according to the China Trade Bureau of this city, will henceforth be a Chinese ship, flying the Chinese flag under Chinese registry, and manned with a Chinese crew. She is named the *Lingnam*, and she was acquired in Bremen by the Chung Hwa Navigation Company, Ltd., whose principal offices are at Lima, Peru, and whose branch agencies, entirely under Chinese management, are in Hong Kong, Honolulu, Panama, Callao, Valparaiso, and several other cities in South America.

The purchase was made by Cesarso Chiu Fukan, of the board of directors in Lima. According to Alfred S. Lee of the China Trade Bureau, who accompanied Mr. Fukan to London to aid him in buying the *Lingnam*, the ship was used as a transport during the war and made several trips through the submarine zones on long voyages to and from India, Africa, and the Far East. The ship was registered in Shanghai, and will join her predecessor, the *Hwaping*, which has now been on the China-South American service for the Chung Hwa company for about a year.

### Chinese Outbid Others

"We were lucky to acquire this ship when we did," said Mr. Lee, "for we bought her in a rising market. Everybody seemed to want just this type of ship this summer. It was especially noticeable how the Germans, the Portuguese and the Argentines were in the market, the Germans particularly, for Stinnes' recent move in the way of forming his German-Asiatic Company to run ships under the German flag to all the Far Eastern ports is quite noticeable in the shipping world. Everybody was after tonnage just at the convenient size we wanted, but finally the bid of Sir John Elliman, one of the greatest shipowners in England and director of the United Shipping Company, we got the *Lingnam*, and we have every reason to be satisfied."

"This is not the only Chinese company in the shipping business," continued Mr. Lee. "A group of Shanghai capitalists have already arranged for Chinese-owned lines from China to Europe and America, and it is possible that later the Chung Hwa company may be absorbed in their larger scheme. A strong movement exists to run Chinese ships direct to New York, while it should also be noted that the China Mail Steamship Company, which maintains a partly Chinese-owned service from San Francisco to China has now decided to put a number of its ships under Chinese registry. The Chinese merchant fleet is really coming into existence."

### First-Class Vessels

"Finally, you should note that the ships are of the best quality. The *Lingnam*, for instance, has been made over to an oil-burner, largely owing to high coal expenses in South America; she will carry a crew of 100, and she will bring Chinese silk, tea, rice, and other goods, and many other products into the rich South American field."

The Chung Hwa Navigation Company, Ltd., is the first Chinese company to run ships on the high seas. Mr. Fukan visited New York last May, but was unable to secure the type of the *Lingnam* he wanted from those offered him by the United States Shipping Board.

## NEW JERSEY WETS WANT SYMPATHIZER TO "ENFORCE" LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

Rowland Munroe, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, said to the correspondent, "Individually they couldn't make a run, but they bunched their hits, and in that way knocked the pitcher out of the box."

In less technical language, what he meant was that while the judges could not agree in their reasoning, they did reach a common conclusion. The Van Ness Act was thrown out, and the Legislature promptly substituted almost as strong a code to take its place.

The question confronting the State now is whether this enforcement code should be upheld. The wets, flushed with what they consider a great victory, are certain that it will be cast out. Though the Republicans still hold both branches of the Legislature—the Senate by 17 to 4 and the House by 45 to 15—they feel, according to Mr. Munroe, that the defeat of Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, dry Republican Senator, and William N. Runyan, dry Republican candidate for Governor, has "taught the party a lesson."

The Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey is the first to admit that many legislators who give lip service to prohibition are in reality "wet-footed." Senator Edge, chief political power in the State, is considered in this class. He has seemingly concluded that Mr. Edwards was elected solely on the wet issue. He disregards the advantage Mr. Edwards gained as beneficiary of all the antagonism to the Harding Administration, which showed itself in other states as well as New Jersey.

### Senator Edge's Plan

Senator Edge has come out as an open supporter of beer and wine, and urges the repeal of the enforcement act. He seems hardly a fitting person to fill the newly vacant post of State Director of Prohibition, yet this in effect is what he is trying to do. He has given Roy A. Haynes the names of five men, any one of whom, he says, would be personally acceptable; he has intimated that he would resist other candidates.

The director receives a salary of \$5,000, his assistants only \$2,500. Any one of them may be offered a bribe of many times his stipend in the course of the year. They all must encounter in court the paid defender of the bootleggers, often drawing \$4,000 or \$5,000 annually.

The liquor fight in the New Jersey legislature may be delayed three or four months, politicians say, but will come. Drys expect to hold the Senate, whatever happens, and thus defend their enforcement act. The face of President Harding's recent pronouncement for prohibition, which, it is said, took a deal of wind out of Senator Edge's sails.

Wets are well organized in New Jersey. The paper of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is published in Newark. An official there told the correspondent it has a state circulation of 20,000 copies. The constant wet propaganda has discouraged a number of law-abiding people and brought them to the conclusion that liquor legislation must be relaxed till education catches up with it.

Dry adherents as a whole, however, have not diminished their confidence. Some leaders give five years as a limit within which they say they will have the New Jersey "bad boy" acting like a front-row scholar.

### BALDWIN WORKS TREEBLE FORCE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23 (Special).—The Baldwin Locomotive Works will close this year only on Christmas Day and New Year's Day. Last year the company closed for a week over the holidays. The company will begin the new year with 16,000 men on its payroll, as compared with about 5,000 a year ago.

the same service could be secured with one-third the amount of gas now used.

The most glaring example of industrial waste to which the Smithsonian Institution calls attention is the waste of gas through the use of beehive coke ovens. In 1920, gas to the extent of 120,000,000 cubic feet, or four and one-half times the entire amount of manufactured gas sold in the State, was wasted in these coke ovens. Since Pennsylvania produces 31 per cent of the country's bituminous and all of its anthracite, it is pointed out that this State alone can do much in helping the country to solve the problem of waste in the coal industry.

The development of a super-power system to supply electric power to the eastern seaboard between Boston and Washington is recommended in the handbook. This system, first proposed by the United States Geological Survey, provides for the standardization of the electrical characteristics of all existing and future electric power plants and transmission lines in the zone so as to permit of their interconnection with each other, and so that they will all feed into one huge system of transmission. It is estimated that installation of this system would save 50,000,000 tons of coal annually, besides electric power to the greater amount of power.

The presentation of such facts, with complete figures on the extent of Pennsylvania's human and agricultural resources, will, it is felt, be a valuable step in arousing public opinion on the important subject of conservation, using the public schools as a field for sowing the seeds of national interest in the problem.

### MANHATTAN TUBE VOTED DOWN

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Board of Estimate, by unanimous vote, has rejected and disapproved the Transit Commission's plans for a \$48,000,000 subway in Manhattan, to have been known as the Eighth Avenue-Amsterdam Avenue line, extending from Chambers Street up town to Overbrook Terrace and Ft. Washington Avenue.

## AMERICAN FINDS MEXICO PEACEFUL

Obregon Administration Compared Favorably With Dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz

MONTEREY, Mexico, Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Remarkable agricultural development is in progress on the west coast of Mexico, along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, according to Glenn S. Lewis, an American sugar planter of the Culiacan section, who has arrived here to spend the holidays with friends. He said that he has been a resident of Mexico 20 years and that conditions are more settled in the State of Sinaloa and in the region which he passed through on his way to Monterey than at any time since the revolution of Francisco I. Madero Jr. was begun 12 years ago.

Mr. Lewis said: "There are, perhaps, a few bands of brigands and so-called revolutionists still roving over isolated sections of the country, but this is only to be expected after the long period of turmoil which Mexico has passed through. The fact seems to be lost sight of that it took former President Porfirio Diaz nearly 10 years to put down brigandage and the sporadic revolutions following his accession to the head of the Government. Of course, the future stability of Mexican affairs depends largely on the success of General Alvaro Obregon as President, but I am optimistic as to this contingency as well as to others that may confront the country."

For the first time in many years there is a real revival of agricultural operations, especially in the rich wheat country, where a considerable number of Americans have settled prior to the beginning of the protracted revolutionary period. A few of the largest interests continued more or less active all during the series of troubles, but most of the Americans sought temporary refuge in the United States. They are now back here again and are beginning to produce large crops of various kinds. It is estimated that there are more than 40,000 acres devoted to growing winter vegetables for the United States market.

Another thing that portends better business conditions on the west coast is the action of the Mexican Government in recently awarding the contract to Col. E. K. Smoot of Washington, D. C., for the improvement of the harbors and ports of Topolobampo (the coast terminus of the Kansas City Mexico & Orient Railroad), Mazatlan and Guaymas.

The Southern Pacific of Mexico plans to resume construction of its proposed extension from a point near Tepic to Guadalupe, 25 miles from Guadalajara, as soon as the Mexican Government pays its claim of \$12,500,000 for losses and damages inflicted upon its line during the revolutions. The extension will be 110 miles long.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, generally fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; local snows in west; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy, probably local snows tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week  
North and Middle Atlantic states—considerable cloudiness, normal temperature; rains or snows probably latter part.

### Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	32	Kansas City	36
Atlantic City	32	Memphis	46
Boston	32	Montreal	46
Buffalo	32	Nantucket	32
Calgary	32	New Orleans	50
Charleston	32	New York	34
Chicago	26	Philadelphia	34
Cincinnati	32	Pittsburgh	34
Denver	26	Portland, Me.	24
Des Moines	26	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	32	San Francisco	46
Galveston	56	St. Louis	40
Hartford	40	St. Paul	26
Havana	48	Washington	34
Jacksonville	48		

### FLOUR PRICES HIGH

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 23.—The North-western Miller says: "The advance in wheat during the past week naturally checked business in flour, but the holiday season always involves a higher price. Generally it is 15 to 25 a barrel higher. The sharpest advance, however, has been in mill feed."

## DIPLOMATIST WANTS PAGEANT JOINED TO CANAL CENTENNIAL

Former Gen. Edward C. O'Brien Interested in Celebration of Historical Event at Plattsburg

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence).—To make the New York State waterways celebration a part of the Lake Champlain historical pageant next June is the proposal of Gen. Edward C. O'Brien, formerly of this place, who has been in the diplomatic service of the United States.

The centennial celebration of the opening of the Erie and Champlain canals, which occurred Oct. 8, 1823, has been under consideration for some time, and the combination of the two events is looked upon as a logical proposition by those who have been working for the success of the Lake Champlain pageant.

The famous Erie Canal, originally known as the Great Western Canal, or "Clinton's Ditch," was opened simultaneously with the connecting of the Champlain Canal with the Hudson River, and barges from Buffalo and Whitehall, at the head of Lake Champlain, moved down the canals to Troy at Albany. It was a gala day in the capital city of New York State almost 100 years ago when the "meeting of the waters" was celebrated.

### Gleaner First Canal Boat

The Erie Canal was begun by Gov. De Witt Clinton, the first barge to pass through "Clinton's Ditch" being named the "De Witt Clinton." The Champlain Canal was authorized in 1817, and was opened when the Erie waterway came into service. The first canal boat to pass through the Champlain ditch was the "Gleaner," built in St. Albans and owned by Julius Hoyt, N. W. Kingman, and John Taylor, William Burton being its captain. The "Gleaner" was burdened with a cargo of wheat and potatoes. It was accompanied southward as far as Troy at Albany by a procession of flag-bedecked boats and noisily greeted at Troy with artillery volleys.

The old Troy House was the scene of a public dinner, and the day was given over to general jubilation over the great event in American waterways history.

About the same time that the "Gleaner" arrived at Troy, the "De Witt Clinton" reached Albany from the Erie Canal, the incident having carried sufficient significance to inspire persons to write poetry about it. It is this meeting which General O'Brien desires to commemorate by making it a part of the Champlain celebration, and by having a fleet of barges leave Buffalo and Lake Champlain and meet again as they did a century ago.

### Ninety Days' Pageant

The Lake Champlain Pageant will begin on June 10, which will be the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the founding of Burlington, Vt., and will continue until Sept. 11, when a statue of Admiral Thomas Macdonough will be unveiled at Plattsburg. Forces of the United States Army and Navy will re-enact the history of that section of America famous for the struggles of the War of the Revolution. Regiments of troops again will tramp over the noted old trails traversed by the Continental soldiers both in the Revolution and the War of 1812. Airplanes and hydroplanes will fly above Lake Champlain, while the water will be teeming with speed craft.

There has been prepared for the

celebration an interesting description of this part of the country which is closely connected with the growth of the port of New York from a very small beginning to its present vastness, based to a large degree upon the Erie Canal.

## UNIFICATION OF ALL SOVIET REPUBLICS PROPOSED IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (By The Associated Press).—Unification of all the Soviet federated republics with the capital at Moscow, is one of the principal questions on the agenda of the all-Russian congress which opened here today.

The proposal for unification originated in the Ukraine, with a view to centralizing governmental affairs in Moscow which now controls the military, finance, railroad, food and foreign affairs of the republics governed in local matters only.

Among the delegates from all parts of the country are 120 from the Far Eastern Republic. This group is headed by M. Janson, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. The congress will last about a week.

## NEBRASKA WOMEN WAR ON BOOTLEGGERS

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 23.—Women, especially wives, cause the downfall of a large percentage of bootleggers who are caught. U. S. Rohrer, Nebraska, prohibition director, declared here in a review of prohibition enforcement in Nebraska during the 18 months in which he has held office, "Whenever a woman decides that she has stood all she can from her husband who patronizes a bootlegger, she tells him to get out of the house and lodge a complaint." Mr. Rohrer said, "and puts us on the illicit liquor dealer's trail."

## NOTICE Regarding Chandler & Co.'s January Clearance Sale

BEGINNING TUESDAY  
DECEMBER 26

IN PREVIOUS YEARS it has been our custom to send out about 65,000 circulars, giving full detail of this sale, but THIS YEAR the selling is so late and so many purchases were made at the last minute that we could not do so. A circular prepared two or three weeks in advance, would not have done full justice to the values; consequently, we want to call particular attention to some of the outstanding values.

MARK WELL the great quantities of silk and wool dresses in this sale, three or four times more than usually found in a sale of this kind, show some of the greatest mark-downs in our history. They are in every way equal to the high standard maintained by Chandler & Co. Company as to material and workmanship.

AN ILLUSTRATION: 20 silk street dresses made in our own Custom Workroom of fine materials, formerly priced \$25.00, and marked down to only \$15.00.

HERE IS A PURCHASE OF 30 DRESSES, a number of them Canton Crepe and Satin Canton; others are Twill dresses. They are from one of our best manufacturers. They usually sell for \$5.00 and are priced \$2.50.

Another one of our best manufacturers supplied us with over 100 CREPE SATIN and CANTON DRESSES, which were made up in the last week and have just been received, which we would usually have to sell at \$22.50. For this sale they are priced \$17.50.

IN MISSES' DRESSES there are several hundred new dresses never before shown, most of them in different kinds of Crepes and Twills, at our prices of exceedingly low figures—16.50, 22.00 to 39.50.

MARK WELL the great values in WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS. It has been a wonderful season for fine coats trimmed with fur and we are offering some remarkable values for this event.

MARK WELL THE WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS on which we have taken some drastic mark-downs.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT OUR STORE DURING THE ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE. There will be almost twice as many items marked down, specially priced, as we have ever offered at such a sale at the lowest prices possible. Sale will begin at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, December 26th, and will continue until these items are sold.

Chandler & Co.  
Tremont St.—Near West, Boston

# L. P. HOLLANDER CO.

Established 1848

## OUR GREAT Annual Clearance Sale

Begins  
**Tuesday, December 26**  
at 8.30 A. M.  
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

This once-a-year opportunity for the purchase of our Merchandise at Nominal Prices is the Most Important event of our yearly business. Price reductions insure Absolute Clearance to accommodate our New Importations.

202-214 Boylston St. and Park Sq., Boston

No Exchanges, Credits or Approvals

Charge Customers Will Not Receive Bills for Goods Purchased at This Sale Until February

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Masonic Club: Tree and entertainment. 48 Beacon Street, 8 p.m.  
Field and Forest: Christmas Eve. Somerset Street 2 p.m. for trip through Boston Hill and market districts.  
Denison House: Play, "Holy Night." Municipal Building, Tyler and Oak streets, 8 p.m.  
Lincoln House: Play, "Robin Hood." 70 Emerald Street, 8 p.m.  
Mad Raths: Reception and meeting of general committee of order, Hotel Lenox, 7 p.m.

### Theaters

Colonial: "Orange Blossoms." 8:15.  
Copley: "The New Clown." 8:15.  
Holt: "Ruth and Jonathan." 8:15.  
Keith's-Vaudeville: 2.  
Mayette-Vaudeville: 2.  
Park: "Robin Hood" (Film). 2:15, 8:15.  
Plymouth: "The Dover Road." 2:15, 8:15.  
Relay: "The Bear Case." 8:15.  
Shubert: "The Sea in a Glass." (Film). 8:15.  
Shubert: Frank Tenney. 8:15.  
St. James: "The Merry Widow." 8:15.  
Tremont: "Captain Applejack." 8:15.  
Wilbur: "The Rat." 8:15.

### Musical

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.  
Five Arts—"The Beggar's Opera." 8:15.

### Radio

WGI (Medford Hills)—6, "Massachusetts Highway," by Automobile Legal Association; 8, "Boys' Hour," by American Boy Magazine; talk, "How Humana Is Treating Her New Territory," Transyl, 9, and the Rights of the Minority, by the Rev. Lewis C. Cornish; request night.  
WNAC (Boston)—3:30, dance music, Shepard Colonial Orchestra.  
WJZ (Newark)—3, "Something for Everybody," Youth's Companion; 6:30, "Readings and Recordings from the Bubble Books that Sing"; 7:30, "Peace," by Hugh Black.

### Musical

St. James Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

### Theaters on Monday

Boston Opera House—Walter Hampden in "Hamlet," 8.  
Colonial—"Good Morning, Dearie." 8:15.  
Copley—"The New Clown." 8:15.  
Holt—"Lightnin'." 8:15.  
Keith's-Vaudeville: 2.  
Mayette-Vaudeville: 2.  
Park—"Robin Hood" (Film). 2:15, 8:15.  
Plymouth—"The Dover Road." 2:15, 8:15.  
Relay—"The Bear Case." 8:15.  
Shubert—"Springtime of Youth." 2:15, 8:15.  
St. James—"Johnny Get Your Gun." 2:15, 8:15.  
Tremont—"Abraham Lincoln." 8:15.  
Wilbur—"The Rat." 2:15, 8:15.

### Monday's Radio

WGI (Medford Hills)—4, program by Lenox Concert Company, Miss Lena Knox, pianist; Miss Rosetta Minnelly, violinist; Joseph Lane, cellist; Walter Hammet, tenor; reading, "The First Christmas Tree," by Henry VanDyke.  
WNAC (Boston)—10:15, instrumental concert, Louise Serra, violinist; Kathryn Perkins, harpist; A. M. Phelps, organist.  
WJZ (Newark)—1:15, organ recital; 7, story, "The Christmas Joy of the Beautiful Pine," read by Thornton Burgess; 8:30, dance music by Colonial Dance Orchestra; Milton J. Cross, onor.  
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—3, concert by choir boys; 5:30, running story of football game between University of West Virginia and Gonzaga University at San Diego, Cal.; concert by Westinghouse Air Brake Band; 8:30, concert by American Legion Quartet, New Kensington, Pa.  
WGY (Schenectady)—7:45, instrumental and vocal concert, readings.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## PRESIDENT SEEKING TO UNIFY CABINET ON REORGANIZATION

Committee Submits Plan to Merge War and Navy Departments—Education and Welfare Department Added

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—President Harding now has before him the recommendations of Walter F. Brown for the reorganization of the executive departments of the Government. Shortly he will transmit the plan to the joint congressional committee formed for the purpose of considering it and bringing it before the Congress. In the meantime he is consulting his Cabinet with a view to getting a unanimous verdict in favor of the measure before recommending it to the lawmakers. Reorganization of the administrative branch of the Government is one of the President's major "aspirations"—to use a term recently become fashionable in lieu of the word program.

The fact cannot be overlooked that there is some dissatisfaction with the Brown plan both in the Cabinet and among the members of the joint congressional committee. Mr. Brown, who as an Ohioan served as one of the aides to President Harding in the 1920 campaign, is not a member of Congress. He was appointed as the representative of the President and was made chairman of the joint committee. The other members of the committee are: Senators Reed Smoot (R.), Utah; James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), New York; and Pat Harrison (D.), Mississippi; and Representatives J. Stanley Webster (R.), Washington; Henry W. Temple (R.), Pennsylvania; and R. Walton Moore (D.), Va.

**Congressional Complaints**  
The congressional members of the committee complain that they have not been consulted during the preparation of the plan. They object to the way Mr. Brown has gone ahead, working out his scheme for reorganization without advising with them. These complaints by members of the committee have become audible and have already served to prejudice members of Congress against the plan. Some of the members of the Cabinet have not reconciled themselves to the loss of certain of the functions they now enjoy, which the Brown plan proposes to transfer to other departments. The secretaries of War and the Navy do not approve of merging the two departments. The Secretary of Defense, both secretaries are encouraged to stand out against the merger by the Army and Navy officers who are advising them.

Officials of the Treasury Department are finding fault with the Brown proposal that the Secret Service, now attached to the Treasury for the purpose of protecting the country against counterfeiters should be transferred to the Secret Service arm of the Department of Justice. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is holding out against the proposition of transferring the management of the National Forests to the Department of the Interior. It is said by conservationists who have consulted him that he has declared that he will resign before he will give his consent to that part of the plan.

**Bureau of Efficiency Assists**

In view of the complaints enumerated and others, it is only fair to state how Mr. Brown has proceeded in the preparation of his plan. In the first place he has given practically all of his time to the work for the past year and if he had stopped to consult the other members of the committee, who are busy with their Congressional duties, about each point, he could not have finished the task in so short a time. When he came to Washington, he established himself in the office of the Bureau of Efficiency and he has been given the free use of their files and their experts. From this source he has obtained many of the data which has enabled him to co-ordinate the various functions of Government without being put to the necessity of making an individual investigation.

The Bureau of Efficiency has been doing just that sort of work for a number of years. With a small force of experts, Herbert D. Brown, chief of the bureau, on request has been going into nearly every department of the Government, installing time and labor saving systems and co-ordinating their work. The bureau has accomplished enormous annual savings for the Government at a relatively small cost.

Working in conjunction with the bureau, Walter F. Brown gradually developed his plan. He also consulted with Cabinet officials, bureau chiefs and others at the head of various Government activities. Naturally, they did not always approve of his plans, because, for one thing, the executive departments of the Government have become somewhat bureaucratic and

the attitude of most chiefs toward changes is more or less static. Briefly outlined, the regrouping of administrative functions under the Brown plan is as follows:

There will be the same number of Cabinet officials as at present—10. But



Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government. Left to Right: Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr.; Senator Reed Smoot; Rep. J. S. Webster of Washington; Rep. H. W. Temple of Pennsylvania; Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi; Rep. R. W. Moore of Virginia; and Walter F. Brown, Chairman and Representing the President.

the departments of War and Navy are to be merged and a new department added with the title "Education and Welfare." Major purposes of the several departments are defined as follows:

State—Foreign and insular affairs. Defense—National affairs. Justice—Legal affairs. Treasury—Fiscal affairs. Communications—Postal affairs, including telegraph and telephones. Agriculture—Promotion of agriculture. Interior—Administration of public domain and construction of public works. Commerce—Promotion of foreign and domestic trade, mining, manufacturing and fishery industries and transportation facilities. Labor—Promotion of welfare of wage earners, improvement of their working conditions and advancement of opportunities for profitable employment. Education and Welfare—Promotion of education, public health and aid to delinquents and dependents. In addition to these departments, the following independent executive establishments are provided for: Budget Bureau (Treasury), Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Efficiency, Bureau of Purchase and Supply (Treasury), Government Printing Office, United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, United States Tariff Commission, United States Railroad Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Library of Congress.

**Outline of Major Changes**

A few of the major changes that will be accomplished by this plan can be indicated. Much of the work performed by American consular officials and that of the trade advisers of the State Department will be merged with the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Insular Affairs, now vested in the War Department, will be transferred to the State Department. The Army and Navy will be merged under one department to which will be added the coast guard service of the Treasury Department and also a division of national resources.

The Treasury will be divested also of the Public Health Service, which will go to the new Department of Education and Welfare, and of the construction of public buildings, which goes to the Interior Department, and of its secret service. The activities of the reconstructed Treasury Department would be entirely fiscal. The Department of Justice will be divested of its control of federal prisons, but on the other hand will have an enlarged secret service division. A chart for the new secret service has been prepared by William J. Burns.

The Department of Communications will take over the entire postal serv-

ice and will have an assistant secretary in charge of telegraph and telephone communications including radio. The Department of Agriculture will be divested of those functions of the Bureau of Markets which have to do with the marketing of crops, the supervision of the meat packing industry, and grain and cotton exchanges. Those functions will pass to the Department of Commerce. It would also be divested of its present control over the national forests, except silviculture, and that control will pass to the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior gains control over all public domain,

## NAVAL AND MILITARY OPINION APPROVES STRAITS' PROPOSAL

Control of All Narrow Waterways Urged as Step Toward Permanent Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Naval and military opinion in London is inclined to regard the proposed settlement of the question of the Straits with approval. There are, however, one or two con-

siderations to which attention should be drawn. In the first place, the destruction of permanent fortifications on the shores of the Dardanelles does not constitute the safeguard that it would have done before the war. The development of mobile heavy artillery has been such that to a large extent the old system of permanent fortification is obsolete. It would be possible, by installing batteries in the excellent natural positions which exist on both sides of the Straits, to render their passage impossible to merchant vessels, and at all events extremely uncomfortable to ships of war. Further, these measures could be taken in the course of two or three days. It is easy to imagine a strategic situation in which either Turkey or any other power in temporary possession of one shore of the Straits might thus render nugatory the provisions of the present suggestions.

**Field for Speculation**  
The limitations as to the passage of ships of war opens a very wide field of speculation. It so happens that most of the European seas suffer to a greater or less extent from the same drawback as the Black Sea, that is, they are bottle-necked. The Baltic, the Adriatic, the Mediterranean itself, can only be entered through comparatively narrow channels, which must necessarily form critical points upon the lines of commerce to and from those seas. The entrance to the Baltic happens to be the narrowest. It is so narrow indeed, that it has been within range of weapons of war from earliest times, and consequently the problems connected with it have been long familiar. The fact that up to recent years one power only, Russia, was vitally interested in the question, also accounts in some measure for the prominence of the Black Sea question. It has always been to Russia's inter-

est to transform the Black Sea into a Russian lake, and the efforts it made to that end in the nineteenth century were the cause of much European unrest. The entrances of the other European seas have also been the subject of much controversy. Nelson's action off Copenhagen in 1801 was due to the desire of the British Admiralty to insure the freedom of the Baltic narrows. The construction of the Kiel Canal had for its object the securing to Germany of a passage uncontrolled by a foreign state between the North Sea and the Baltic. During the Crimean War the allied fleets gained access to the Baltic through Danish territorial waters, owing to their sympathies with that Nation.

**The Adriatic Entrance**  
The course of naval operations in the late war proved the importance of the Adriatic entrance; in fact it is not too much to say that the State of Albania owes its existence to the narrowness of that entrance and to Italian concern over the ownership of the eastern shores of the Straits of Otranto. Similarly, the struggles of Great Britain in the past for the occupation and retention of the natural fortress of Gibraltar were based upon the importance for it of the control of the Mediterranean.

There are many who argue that if the present proposals are adopted in the case of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, they, or some similar proposals, should be made in the case of all seas having narrow entrances. There is much to be said for this contention. Suppose, for example, that Denmark should suddenly exhibit a spirit of military adventure, and proceed to defy the nations of the world, much as the Kemalists have done. The case is purely hypothetical. Denmark is much too highly civilized for the possibility of such behavior on its part to enter into the realm of practical politics, but the supposition will serve to illustrate the possibilities in other quarters of the globe.

**Great Blockade Possible**  
At practically a moment's notice Denmark could render the Baltic a mare clausum in every sense of the phrase, could effect a complete maritime blockade of five states, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland, and a partial blockade of three more, Sweden, Germany, and Russia. The effort upon the world's commerce, even though such conditions should be short-lived, would be enormous. It is upon such lines as these, rather than upon the narrower considerations of purely national rights, that the problems of navigational freedom must be considered. It should be possible for the statesman-ship of the future to evolve schemes for the control of all narrow waters which give access to the shores of states other than those in occupation of them, which will insure the free use of those waters to the commerce of all nations, while at the same time relieving the guardian State of much of its naval and military burdens.

## ROAD EXPENDITURES MAY EXCEED BILLION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Contemplating the expenditure during 1923 of \$1,250,000,000 for new highways—the largest road building program yet undertaken in this country in any one year, engineers, county commissioners, material and machinery manufacturers, and highway enthusiasts from all parts of the United States, will gather here Jan. 15 to 19 at the thirteenth annual convention of the American Good Roads Congress and the fourteenth annual convention of the Na-

tional Good Roads Show, held under the auspices of the American Road Builders' Association. The United States Bureau of Public Roads is to furnish an exhibit showing federal effort in road building. During the convention there is to be held here sessions of the various material men, manufacturers of different machinery for road building and for road boosters generally.

## ONTARIO OPPOSES ELECTRIFICATION

Toronto's Mayor Sends Telegram to Sir Henry Thornton

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 23.—(Special)—The promise of electrification of certain parts of the Grand Trunk Railway System in Ontario, including the district between Toronto and Niagara Falls, made by Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Government Railways of Canada, has caused consternation among those who have favored the construction of hydro-radials. Sir Adam Beck of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission, has for some time past been projecting a hydro-radial system, which would operate over practically the same territory as that covered by the Grand Trunk Railway, which Sir Henry Thornton now proposes to electrify.

Many people in the districts concerned perceive that there is a danger of duplication of railways. It is contended by the anti-hydro-radial following that Sir Adam Beck should suspend his project of radials until such time as Sir Henry Thornton more fully develops his electrification scheme. Both of the systems are the people's railroads, one owned by the Dominion, and the other backed by the Province of Ontario. Paralleling radials with the national electrified railway would be financially fatal to both, as they would run for over 100 miles practically side by side.

The pro-hydro-radial following are bitter against the proposed electrification. During a recent meeting here, Sir Adam Beck stated that Sir Henry Thornton's "plans were all laid out for him and spread on his breakfast table when he arrived." He declared that the railways were afraid of radials and said Sir Henry Thornton seemed to have forgotten that he was no longer the head of a private corporation.

The Mayor of Toronto sent a telegram to Sir Henry Thornton, in which he asks, "Are you joining with the Canadian Pacific Railway in opposing hydro-radials which will give service that the national railway cannot give, even if electrified, and which will be a feeder for national railway, and competitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway?"

**JAPANESE MILITARY UNPOPULAR**  
TOKYO, Dec. 1.—Military men are not desired as husbands by the modern Japanese girls. It is indicated in the voting of pupils of the Ochanomizu High School, one of the best in Tokyo. These girls come from military and official families, but not one out of a hundred graduates voted for a military husband. The majority favored independent merchants.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN "HAGUE" PROPOSED

Board, Not Subject to Political Whims, Would Arbitrate Disputes Between Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Disputes that may arise between Central American countries will probably be taken before an international court of arbitration similar to The Hague court for adjudication. The question of establishing such a court is now before a commission of the Central American Conference and it is expected that the report to the full conference will be ready within a few days.

Under the proposal now being considered, this court would not be a permanent body, sitting continuously in one place; but it would be a flexible body which would not be subject in the same manner as was the Central American Court of Justice, which ceased to function several years ago, to the executive and political whims of the countries represented.

The proposal of arbitration would consist of four judges or arbitrators from each of the five Central American countries; five from the United States, one for each Central American country, and five from South America, selected from different countries. In case of a dispute between two of the Central American countries which could not be settled by direct negotiations between them, three of these men would be chosen to act as arbitrators. None of three so chosen, however, would be from the countries which were parties to the controversy.

The new court would not have a regular meeting place, as had the former court of justice which sat at Cartago, but the arbitrators could decide in each case where they could meet and under certain circumstances it might not even be necessary for them to come together in formal session at all, except possibly to sign the final decision.

The men selected as arbitrators would be from various professions or businesses and would be called on only as occasion required.

## JURISTS COMMISSION HAS ADJOURNED

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Dec. 23.—The International Jurists Commission, which has been in session at The Hague Peace Palace presided over by John Bassett Moore, adjourned until Jan. 22, after having settled the matter for the classification of airplanes and started discussions on the rules for war-time air dominion.

The submission on air laws will assemble on Jan. 8 and the one on radio-telegraph on Jan. 14.

**MONTREY SERVICE RENEWED**  
BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Dec. 23.—Regular Pullman service via Brownsville has been re-established on the Mexico National line between Monterey and Tampico.

# Annual Clearance Sale

Begins Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1922  
At 9 A. M.

For many years this sale has provided a very important money-saving opportunity. The sale represents practically every section of the store, including:

READY-TO-WEAR GOODS FOR WOMEN  
MISSSES AND CHILDREN  
WASH DRESS GOODS WOOL DRESS GOODS  
SILKS TABLE LINENS TOWELS  
SHEETS and PILLOWSLIPS BLANKETS  
MILLINERY FURS HOSIERY GLOVES  
UNDERWEAR CORSETS NECKWEAR  
ETC. ETC.

Goods bought at this sale may be charged as usual to those having approved accounts with us, but none of the goods can be returned or exchanged. If you have not received a catalogue, please ask for one when you come into the store.

Goods Charged During This Sale  
Will Appear on Bill Rendered February First

## Exchanging Holiday Gifts

As the first days of the Annual Clearance Sale tax so heavily the resources of the store we ask that customers wishing to exchange Before-Christmas Purchases wait until Thursday, December 28, and the following days.

R. H. STEARNS CO  
BOSTON

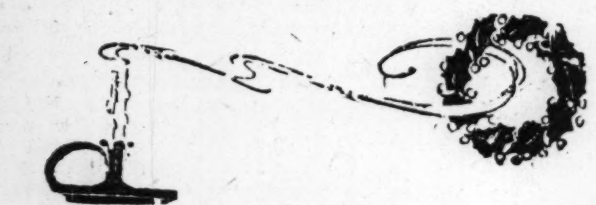
## To Our Patrons

WE extend to you our heartiest Christmas Greetings, together with a most sincere wish that the New Year will bring an overflowing measure of happiness and prosperity to one and all.

We appreciatively acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon this house not only during the holiday season but during the entire year. As a result, December has registered an unprecedented Christmas sales record, and 1922 in volume of sales will surpass any previous twelvemonth by a generous margin.

For the good will and confidence on your part which have made this result possible, we thank you most sincerely.

Jordan Marsh Company  
BOSTON



We Wish You All A Very  
**Merry Christmas**  
Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.  
49-51 Temple Place Boston

While the Boys and Girls are home for the holiday vacations we recommend equipping them with Boots and Shoes



## STATES CONSIDER GASOLINE TAXATION

Problem of Maintenance of Roads Comes Before Legislatures in Coming Sessions

With taxation one of the outstanding questions before the people and their representatives in legislative bodies one of the most important phases of this question is in relation to the automobile and its revenue producing possibilities and responsibilities. Indications are that this issue, in one form or another, will come before virtually every state legislature during the coming year.

Study of the question of automobile taxation is predicated on one fundamental proposition—that of highway costs. State budgets show one of their largest items to be that of highway construction and maintenance, and the funds to pay this bill come from taxation in one form or another. County, city and town as well find this an added burden to be met by levy upon the taxpayer.

This highway cost is being met in two ways, out of the revenue from special taxes and fees paid by motor vehicle owners.

Charged with the problem of recommending means to more equitable and economical municipal taxation and disbursements, the special recess commission of the Massachusetts Legislature is seriously considering the automobile phase of the question. Representatives of every city in the Commonwealth have appeared before the committee as well as representatives of a wide variety of civic and commercial organizations. To virtually all has been put the question whether they favor a two-cent tax per gallon on gasoline to be collected at the sources and to be distributed three-fourths to the cities and towns for highway purposes and the remainder to the State for a like purpose.

The response to this suggestion has been productive of approval on the ground that it is an equitable levy and objection on the ground that gasoline costs enough already. Thirteen states now have a gasoline tax, 11 of them being 1 cent per gallon and the other two getting 2 cents.

Local collection of property tax on motor vehicles has been hampered in efficiency by the propensity of motor vehicle owners to profess ownership on 364 days of the year, but not to be an owner on the other day. The day the assessor appears. Thousands of motor vehicles, varying in value from a few hundred dollars to several thousands, escaping taxation, impose an unequal and unjust burden on the conscientious taxpayer, it is pointed out.

## LIQUOR DINNER ARRESTS DELAYED

Action by Officials Not Now Expected Until Tuesday

For some reason not disclosed, arrests in connection with the reported violation of the prohibition law at the annual dinner of the New England Road Builders Association at the Hotel Somerset, are not expected to be made until next Tuesday. Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney, was at his home in Brockton today and is not expected to return to his official duties until next Tuesday when the machinery of justice may be started. That the arrest of three or four persons will be made as the result of the investigations of the United States District Attorney's office and those conducted by the federal prohibition enforcement officials is understood to be contemplated by Mr. Harris. At the long secret conference held yesterday by Mr. Harris' office the entire situation was gone over, it is understood. Judge Harris said: "I feel the situation very keenly, as most good people in this neighborhood do, for spreading such a story before the people tends to belittle the law and to create the impression that Boston is a lawless city when, as a matter of fact, the opposite is true."

Mr. Harris has held frequent consultations with Essex Abbott, and Elhu Stone, two of his assistants on the situation created by the road builders' dinner. Officials of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League are watching for some decided action on the part of the authorities whose duty it is to move in all such cases. It is understood that the Anti-Saloon League has made no investigation of its own up to date, but that such action is contemplated should more vigorous measures seem to become necessary.

## CHILDREN IN STATE CARE ENTERTAINED

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 23 (Special)—There was a Christmas tree at the Maine State House yesterday afternoon and 100 children of Kennebec County, wards of the State, were present, all receiving gifts. Employees of the State House defrayed the expenses. All the children received gifts and refreshments and were entertained by the high school orchestra quartet, chorus singing and dances.

Governor Baxter was present and

**COMMON SENSE**  
Muslin Underwear for Misses and Children  
25¢ a pair.  
Bloomers, Knickerbockers, Slips, Gowns and Combinations.  
Samples sent on request. Prepaid.  
Common Sense M. U. Mfy.  
FOUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

ASK FOR

**McLANE'S**  
Beaver Silks

THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL

"No profile most who serves best"

gave a talk to the children, in turn being presented by one of the children with an album containing photographs of many of the wards. The occasion was under the auspices of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and throughout the State 1200 wards were similarly remembered.

## 30,000 ALIENS ATTEND CLASSES

Increase in Citizenship Study Reported by Director

Figures in the office of Charles M. Herlihy, in charge of Americanization work for the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, show that 30,000 adult immigrants, at least, have regularly attended citizenship classes during the last three years. In spite of this effort, the latest statistics show 96,400 foreign-born adults unable to speak English, figures which challenge to still greater effort than has yet been put forth. This however is a big improvement over the census figures of 1910, at which time there were in Massachusetts a total of 350,000 non-English-speaking immigrants. In the whole United States there were at the same time 3,000,000 such immigrants.

In 1918 Massachusetts appointed a director for Americanization education. Public interest was aroused and in 1919 a law was passed providing that the state would pay local communities dollar for dollar for the expense of instruction to adult aliens. In 1918 Massachusetts taught 3381 immigrants. In March of this year 22,242 adult immigrants were actually attending classes in that state.

At the present time each one of the 38 Massachusetts cities and 68 towns is conducting classes for adult aliens. More than 60 directors and supervisors have been appointed by local school departments as professional leaders, in this work. Approximately 1500 teachers were engaged in the work last year, fully 85 per cent of whom had received special training for the service and certificates to that effect from the state office.

The largest number of classes, of course, is found in the evening schools. Classes to the number of 855 were conducted in school buildings last year, sometimes near the homes of the pupils and often at considerable distance. Libraries, churches and other organizations have assisted in bringing pupils to the classes.

In a score of communities mothers are meeting in homes for instruction in English. The outstanding development in Massachusetts has been the development of the factory class. The agreement between the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the public schools has provided a working basis for a program whereby the school department furnishes teachers, and industry recruits the foreign employees for classes. As a consequence last year 366 such classes were conducted on factory premises reaching more than 5000 aliens.

## TOWN VALUATIONS DECLARED TOO LOW

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23.—Charges that 10 towns of the state have grand lists which are between 6 and 70 per cent lower than they should be was made yesterday by William H. Blodgett, state tax commissioner. As towns with the lowest grand lists receive the greatest proportion of state aid for highway construction as well as for schools, the commissioner made the statement that "such towns, under the law, are receiving an undue proportion of state aid money."

The grand list of one town, Easton, is only 23 per cent of the aggregate of the selling valuation of the property in the town, according to an investigation by the department. Hartford's grand list, as revealed in a letter to the local board of assessors, is only 56.33 per cent of what is should be, according to Commissioner Blodgett. In response to an inquiry as to what explanation was offered by the Hartford assessors, he said that the assessors of this city had not replied to his letter.

## BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS IN CONTEST

ORONO, Me., Dec. 23.—About 100 boys and girls with their leaders are expected to attend the ninth annual state contest of boys and girls' agricultural and home-making clubs, to be held at University of Maine on Dec. 28 to 30. State leader Lester H. Shibles, who will have general charge of the contest, announced yesterday.

The program will consist of addresses, movies, sports, demonstrations of club work and the contest for the state championship in canning, cooking and housekeeping, flint and sweet-corn raising, sewing, painting and the raising of pigs, potatoes and poultry. Prizes amounting to more than \$200 and a reduction of transportation rates have been offered by the Maine Central railroad for this event.

## HOLIDAY SYMBOLS SEEN EVERYWHERE

Carol Singers Tramp Boston Streets, While Spirit of Giving Is Manifest in Everything

Bands of carolers tramping through Boston's streets singing their lays, lighted candles radiating a cheery welcome from household windows, and little groups of people, thoughtful for the happiness and comfort of others, visiting the needy and giving of their own abundance—the swift flight of packages in red and white, with dolls, toys, warm clothing, spiced candies, heaping baskets of edibles and good things—these features of the holiday observance are but symbolical of the spirit of giving which is rampant in Greater Boston this Christmas-tide.

Starting early this morning 50 Salvation Army officers, mostly women, began to visit certain homes in the city where there seemed a special need, carrying words of cheer and baskets laden with food sufficient to feed a family abundantly. Later, similar baskets, about 1425 of them, will be given out from various stations, with the central station at Ford Hall, where there will be music by the Provincial Staff Band. It is estimated that 9000 meals will be served from the Christmas dinner fund of the army.

On Christmas Day the Army will give packages of candy, books, stamped envelopes and post cards to 600 soldiers and sailors in Chelsea. At noon the Army will take 600 children to the battleships Florida, Dakota, Utah, and Delaware, now in port, where Christmas dinner will be served them. The children will assemble at 11 o'clock, at the Red Seal Club, Charlestown, and march to the ships entertaining them.

## Relief Workers Busy

For a week past the relief workers of the Army have devoted most of their time to the supply of warm clothing and coal for Christmas. They have delivered five tons of coal and several hundred pairs of shoes, mittens, old coats, wraps and wool or spun yarn for knitting garments, etc. The Volunteers of America are distributing 5000 pairs of shoes to children at their headquarters, 39 Howard Street. The ceremony began at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Lieut. Gov. Fuller fitted the first two to Sammie, aged 4, who proved to be wearing newspapers in place of shoes. The shoes he had on, and a little girl aged 6.

Under the leadership of Miss Eleanor W. Daggett, Girl Scouts of Greater Boston have a program for caroling singing this afternoon and evening. The singing is scheduled to begin at 4 o'clock at the home of Miss Lavina H. Newell, former scout commissioner for Boston, at 411 Commonwealth Avenue. The singers will go from there to various points about the Back Bay, finishing at the First Church in Boston, established 1630, at the corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets. They will march about the edifice with lighted candles, singing carols, after which they will enter for a candle-light service.

At noon today trumpeters of the two hundred and eleventh machine gun battalion, anti-aircraft artillery, First Corps Cadets, gave its usual Christmas concert at the Old State House.

## Official Illumination

Tomorrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock, will take place the official illumination of the tree at the City Hall. The tree, of the Boston Common Mayor Curley will make an address, and there will be singing by a children's chorus. At 7 o'clock a Christmas pageant play, "The Star Gleams," arranged by the Community Service of Boston, Inc., will be given on the Common, completing a two-hour tour of the city on a motor-truck. An illuminated fountain display will take place from 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock at the Frog Pond. In fact, the Common will be the scene of special festivity from 5 o'clock on. All during the evening bands of carolers will pass through the trees, pausing to sing about the tree or near the bandstand. A band will play and there will be community singing throughout the evening.

Following its custom from the early years, the houses of Beacon Hill will be illuminated with candles, and different bands of carolers coming from the Common will pass through its streets, pausing to sing before some of its houses and institutions. This custom of carols and the lighted candles has spread to other parts of the city and surrounding towns, so that many of these, also, will celebrate the coming of Christmas with music and lights.

And not only are the human folk being looked after. There are also the friends of man. The Christmas tree and dinner for the horses at the Angell Memorial Fountain in Post Office Square brought joy to hundreds of horses from mid-morning today

until way into the afternoon. On Tuesday there will be a Christmas dinner for the birds at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, while everybody who meets a cat or dog, bird or squirrel who look as though they would enjoy it, is expected to see that they, too, have food and shelter on Christmas Day.

## DECREASE SHOWN IN COLD STORAGE

Turkey Holdings Less Than in November

Decrease in the holdings in Massachusetts cold storage warehouses compared with the storage of one and two years ago is reported by Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the division of food and drugs of the State Department of Public Health. On Dec. 1, 1922, there were 25,357,853 pounds of food in storage, compared with 37,458,588 pounds in 1921 and 48,663,712 pounds in 1920. The figures for this year show a decrease in holdings of butter, beef, pork, and lamb.

According to Mr. Lythgoe, the holdings of eggs, poultry, and butter show the usual seasonal fluctuations, but the turkey storage has reached an unusually low level this year, and, contrary to usual conditions, the December holdings are less than those of November. The holdings of turkeys on Dec. 1 was 73,334 pounds, or one-fifth of a pound per person.

## COST OF PROJECT TO BE \$88,372,500

Special from Monitor Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18 (Special Correspondence)—This city has taken the first steps toward voting for one of the largest bond issues ever proposed for mere municipal purposes. The necessary preparatory legislation has been completed and the vote will be taken Feb. 9 to determine whether St. Louis will spend \$88,372,500 for civic improvements. If the proposal is approved, this great sum will be expended on a development of the water supply, already delivered through a wonderful filtration system; lighting, bridge improvement and kindred work. One large item will be the removal of an engineering feat, of an uncertain stream, known as the Rivière des Pères, that runs through the heart of the city, with sudden freshets in time of high water and a depressing stagnation in the dry season.

The city grew up about the stream before it was realized that its fluctuations would make it a problem. It is too big for ordinary sewer handling at certain seasons and at others is not handsome to the view. So the engineers will undertake to divert it and house it, all of which, according to carefully thought-out calculations, will cost in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000.

## PAROLES GRANTED TO 169 APPLICANTS

Paroles have been granted by the Massachusetts State Board of Parole to 169 inmates of State institutions in order that they may enjoy the Christmas holidays at home with relatives or friends. It was announced today. The board examined more than 400 applications in making up its list. Henry A. Higgins, deputy commissioner of correction and a member of the board, said that favorable action was taken on as many applications as it was felt could be judiciously given their liberty. He explained that prisoners serving two-thirds of their term are eligible for parole providing they have not broken institution rules, adding that there are about 1100 on parole today and that there is less complaint received from paroled prisoners in Massachusetts than in any other state.

## ELECTION BILL FILED

Under a bill filed today with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives any person who, directly or indirectly, contributes financially to the nomination or election of a member of the General Court, except through a political, state, city or town committee, and who for compensation seeks to influence the vote of a member would be fined and imprisoned. The petition is in the name of Robert M. Washburn and the bill is filed by Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston.

## Mandel Brothers

Chicago

announce to begin next Tuesday morning, December 26, at 8:30 o'clock, that most important annual event in the fourth floor apparel departments—the

## Year-end clearing

of winter apparel—women's, misses' and girls' coats, suits, frocks, gowns—five thousand modish garments, this season's fashion and fabric successes—

Regular fourth floor stocks at reductions of 1/4 to 1/2

Early shopping is strongly counseled, since, although the collection as a whole is very large, the individual lots are limited—in many cases but one of a kind.

## AMERICAN METRIC ASSOCIATION TO DISCUSS ADOPTION OF LITER

British Scientific Society Suggests the Abandonment of Existing Gallon Units of Measurement

Abandonment of the existing gallon units of measurement in use in Great Britain and the United States respectively and the adoption of the international liter as the common unit of capacity has been recommended by the Decimale Association of London for earnest consideration by the annual meeting of the American Metric Association to be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge on Saturday, Dec. 30. The addresses and discussions of the meeting will be confined chiefly to those actually engaged in commerce and industry. Departments of the United States and Canadian Governments, industrial and commercial organizations and corporations interested in metrology, have been especially invited to participate in the proceedings.

The American Metric Association is one of some 30 organizations affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science which hold sessions at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next week, which are expected to be attended by 2000 to 3000 of the leading scientific men and women of the United States.

In announcing the meeting, the American Metric Association explains that the Decimale Association of London is working in England for decimal currency and for metric weights and measures, its purpose being to encourage in every way the general use of the liter and milliliter or cubic centimeter.

## The Metric Plan

In greeting the American organization, the London association sends the following for consideration:

The conduct of international trade is at present hampered and confused by the circumstance that the word "gallon" is capable of different interpretations, according to whether the Imperial or the American gallon is intended.

Further complications also arise in transactions with traders who employ the international metric system, because neither the Imperial nor the American gallon can be conveniently expressed in metric terms, the former being equal to 4.546 liters and the latter to 3.785 liters.

It is accordingly recommended that the British and American Governments should mutually abandon their existing gallons and adopt in their place the international liter as their common unit of capacity.

The liter is less than the Imperial quart and smaller than the American quart and its adoption would thus—in effect—strike an average between the existing British and American practices. Anglo-American uniformity and a common basis for all international trade would thus be secured simultaneously.

If considered desirable by those engaged in such important industries as, for example, the oil trade, the word "gallon" might be retained to represent four liters or new quarts, and similarly, the word "quart" might be retained in the domestic retail milk trade, to indicate the capacity of one liter.

It is hoped that the appropriate departments of the British and American governments, respectively, will take early action to give effect to this desirable reform.

Sessions of the American Metric Association are to begin next Saturday at 9:30 a. m. with the address of welcome by George F. Kunz. Preceding this the delegates will be conducted through the numerous laboratories and departments to Technology.

## Conference to Hear Addresses

At the morning session there will be addresses on the use and value of the metric system in various industries by Maximilian Toch of New York, representing the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; Arthur E. Kennelly, past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; B. L. Newkirk of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and E. A. Marsh, consulting superintendent of the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

The business session will start at 2:30, at which action will be taken on the reports of the president and of the treasurer, Frederic L. Roberts; the secretary, Howard Richards, and of various committees. The secretary's report includes notes on conferences with standardizing bodies in Europe in 1922, and a section of officers for the year 1923 will follow.

Addresses also will be made by Theodore H. Miller, works manager

## CONGRESS CALLED IN SILK INDUSTRY

Paterson Workers, Manufacturers and Citizens to Meet

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 23 (Special)—A general industrial congress in the silk trade of Paterson will be held in this city the first meeting to be next Wednesday evening. John J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, will be the principal speaker, and the rest of the evening will be given to a study and explanation of the workings of the conference.

The congress will be composed of 25 representatives of the silk workers, 25 manufacturers, and 25 citizens of the city. It will not undertake to arbitrate, to frame agreements, or to decide controversial questions, but is to "bring about an intensive discussion of all the points or subjects properly coming before it in as clear and straightforward a way as possible, and without discrimination."

The subjects submitted for the first discussion include: Limitation of looms; why labor opposes the two-loom system in the ribbon and the three and four-loom system in broad-silk mills; production costs; the truth about competition between Pennsylvania and Paterson mills; strikes and their causes; apprentices and working hours. The list was submitted by the workers and manufacturers.

The conference plan was suggested by Thomas W. Williams of the Bureau of Conciliation, United States Department of Labor.

## NEWMAN TRAVELTALK

"Wild Animal and Savage Life" was the subject of the first of two extra traveltalks presented by E. M. Newman, traveler and lecturer, before a large audience in Symphony Hall last night. It is repeated this afternoon. Beginning his journey at Mombasa, the seaport of Kenya Territory (formerly British East Africa), he took his audience inland over the Uganda Railroad to Nairobi, the capital. There were many spectacular animal scenes, made possible only by his noiseless camera, which allowed Newman to secure remarkable close-up views of animal life.

## TRADE BOARD SEAT SOLD

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—A membership in the Chicago Board of Trade has been sold for \$400, an advance of \$50.

## After Christmas

Throughout the Store Beginning Tuesday December 26

Values to be found one day may not be here the next

The Shepard Stores BOSTON

## C. F. Hovey Co.

BOSTON

Tuesday at 9—The

## Year's Great Sale

The Annual Clearance Event which Originated with C. F. Hovey Co., and which brings to our customers the greatest savings of a twelve-month!

## After Christmas Sale

Nearly a Million Dollars' worth of Merchandise, Some New, Some Marked Down—All at Extraordinary Prices!

THOUSANDS of catalogs of this sale have been sent out through the mails—there are hundreds to be found under the "After-Christmas Sale" signs in every department.

Come early—there are values for everyone, but early shoppers will have best pick. Store opens Tuesday at 9.

## R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

Our Old Established

January

Mark-Down Sale

Will Start Tuesday Morning, December 26

Thousands of articles in practically every department at clearance prices



## MEN, NOT MEASURES, BLAMED FOR PRESENT CIVIC CONDITIONS

Citizens Prone to Shirk Duties, Say Students, Who Defend Boston Charter Against Efforts to Change

Citizens are prone to shirk the duties of municipal government, say those who have given time and study to present-day civic conditions. To this attitude, the students of today are directly chargeable, reason students of politics. The proposals to change the Boston city charter, they say, illustrate another characteristic too prevalent in citizenship and that is an effort to shift the blame from officials, or persons, to the impersonal laws, in this case the Boston city charter. That the present Boston city charter is a serviceable and entirely workable instrument, many of those familiar with Boston and its affairs, aver. It is not the charter, but the shortcoming of the citizens in failing to breathe into the charter the virility of real law by making it operative, which is held blame-worthy today by men and women who know their Boston well.

### Better Enforcement

It is held that fewer new laws are needed, but that a better enforcement of those on the books, as for instance, the city charter, is important. It is not realized by many who should, that government and laws are of themselves abstract notions, except as given existence and continuing support by the people.

What the people have been too inert to do, they desire a form of words called a charter to do for them. As one student of civic conditions in Boston put it: "The people of Boston who are trying to better the city by improving their charter, are like a man who tried to jump over a fence by tugging at his bootstraps."

Government is just what is put in it, say those who study affairs here. "The charter is all right," says the chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, "but the people should vote. I believe in compulsory voting."

Many there are in Boston today who do not believe that changing the city charter will accomplish the betterments desired. These men and women maintain that it is the attitude of the dissatisfied which must be changed if the results sought are to be obtained.

The method of electing mayor and city councilmen, nor even the number of the latter, is held to necessitate change. It is asserted by those who have given the problem study that the real way to bring about municipal betterments is to elect men and women who will do the will of the electorate.

### Will of the Majority

And the will of the electorate means the will of the majority of all the voters, which in turn comprehends participation in the ballot by all who are qualified so to do. When but 29 per cent of the registered voters go to the polls and vote, as was the case in the last municipal election, Boston passes under minority rule and the true will of the people is not expressed nor can the laws on the books be made to act when they have been put there in the past by the will of voters now remaining away from the polls.

"I see no impelling necessity for a change in any feature of the city charter at the present time," says John A. Sullivan, first chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. "Before any changes are made the advocates of such amendments should be compelled to make a strong case. I believe the charter amendments of 1909, which are commonly referred to as the city charter although they are only a small part of the entire charter, have worked fairly well on the whole and I have serious doubts that any new system would produce better results."

"It is a mistake to assume that the machinery of municipal government can be depended upon to produce the best results. The electorate will

always elect the kind of representatives and procure the kind of government they really desire so long as a strictly representative system of government endures."

The plain inference drawn from Mr. Sullivan's summing up of the situation in Boston is that a people's government is no better than the people maintaining it. But, it is argued, the people must vote to establish and maintain the government they desire. In Boston, 29 per cent cannot be taken as any conclusive manifestation of the real conscience of the people.

Those who have given the subject great thought say that campaigns of education persisted in, year after year, will in the end furnish the best solution of the problems, for with a terminated, loyal and intelligent electorate going to the polls the laws which exist today will be enforced.

## CO-OPERATIVE MILK MOVEMENT GROWS

About 100 Producers Already Enrolled in the Worcester County Dairy System

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 23 (Special)—The Worcester County Dairy System, Inc., organized to give the farmers of that territory a chance to eliminate the three wastes of decentralized transportation, the surplus milk loss and difficulty in collecting for milk sold the dealers, is meeting with success wherever the plan is presented.

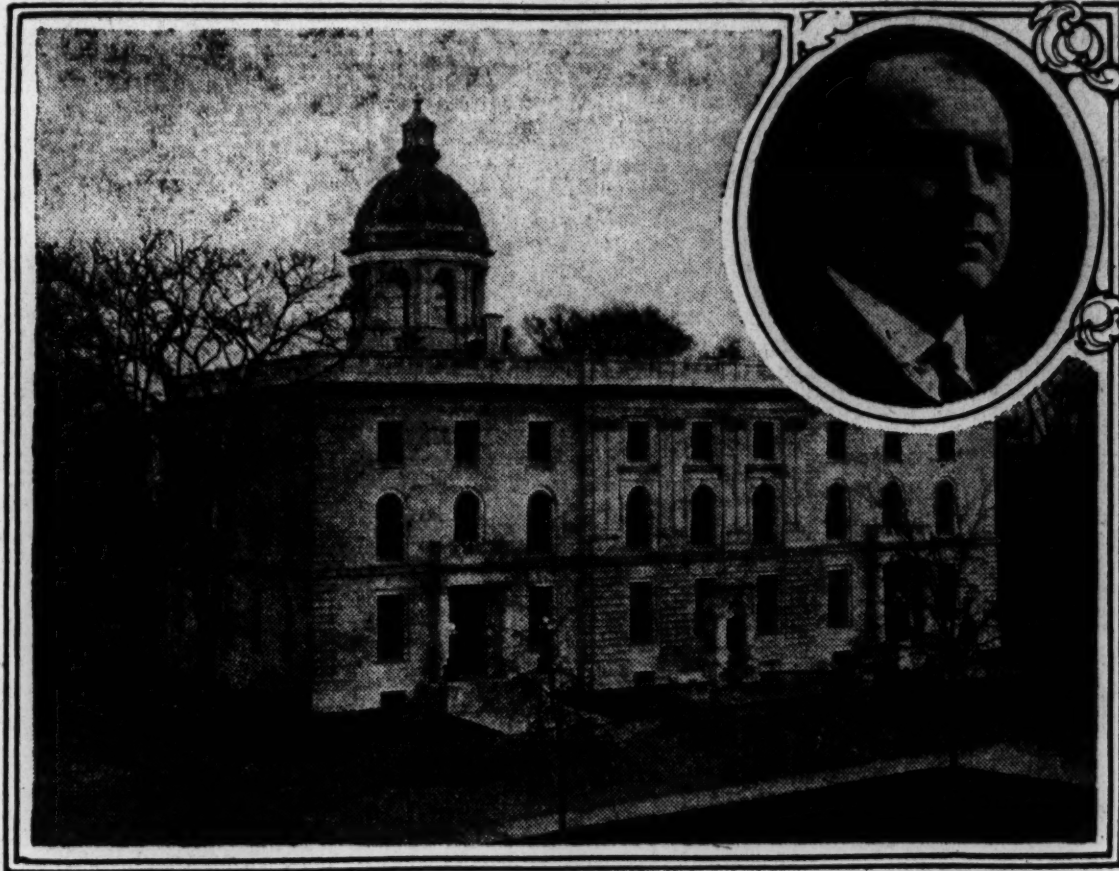
Reports made at the offices of the New England Milk Producers Association give some indication of the way in which the farmers of North Brookfield, Hubbardston and New Braintree are co-operating with the system.

In canvassing the territory in all directions from Worcester, by means of local meetings and speakers, directors of the co-operative system say that practically 100 milk producers, owning approximately 2000 cows, already have signed up for the movement. H. Stanley Smith, of West Brookfield, manager of the campaign, and clerk of the board, said: "The Worcester County Dairy System, Inc., was organized to make a business of what has for a long time been a haphazard matter. Milk producers in a given county town may be sending from 200 to 600 cans a day out to the distributing centers on half a dozen different trucks. The system will take care of all of this milk with one truck. This saving plan appeals to all farmers affected, when they see how this feature alone works out."

"Every cent saved this way may as well come back to the farmers, to make a living out of the milk business under those conditions. As a co-operative organization the Worcester County Dairy System, Inc., will handle all surplus milk, another source of loss, at one central station. Instead of a scattered surplus of 500 cans all over the city, the unsold milk can be advantageously disposed of in large lots, or a single lot, at great saving to the men who produce it but cannot sell it as whole milk."

"The third reason for the new system is the information the system can get at the proposed headquarters on collection of accounts for the farmers associated with it. Credit of the dealers can be investigated in the rare cases where it is necessary, and we can manage the whole thing with economy of time and labor as a corporation."

A farm-to-farm canvass will finish the campaign, early in the year, ac-



New Hampshire State House Showing New Addition and Fred H. Brown, the Governor-Elect

## IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE PROMISED

New Haven, Official Says Peak of Unsatisfactory Conditions Has Been Reached

The peak of intolerable service furnished commuters to and from the South Terminal Station in Boston, laid to the shopmen's strike called last summer, has certainly been reached, a high official of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, emphasized in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. This spokesman for the company agreed that commutation service was far below the standard passengers expected, but said that the road is holding every effort to improve conditions, and that better service can be expected from now on.

"Service" as furnished Boston commuters today by the New Haven means simply the effort of the road to deliver passengers safely at their destinations, even though it is impossible to maintain schedules of departure and arrival, according to this high official. He reiterated the road's contention that lack of repaired locomotives was the sole reason why local trains have been running out of the terminal anywhere from 15 to 45 minutes late, and he regretted the tendency of commuters to point to train delays, in the terminal and on the road, as a sign that the whole New Haven local service is disintegrating.

Passengers Refusing to Pay

Referring to the 12 passengers who refused to pay their fares on a train en route to Randolph recently, because they claimed the ride was being furnished with the service they were entitled to, this official said: "The car in which these passengers was riding was dark. It was equipped with acetylene lights, and had been hastily pressed into service that evening, to relieve the acute passenger car shortage at the moment, and there had not been time to recharge the acetylene tanks. It was put on, with dim lights, because it is the idea of the road to get the passengers home, even though normal service and treatment could not be furnished them. We did get them home, and in our opinion they should have been effecting the ride as being a serious car and engine shortage, did deliver them to their station."

The situation is sure to be better from now on. The apex of the bad effect of the strike and the consequent shortage of motive power has, in any case, been reached and we now look for steady improvement in service. The patience of most of our commuters is appreciated and we wish to extend to them our thanks for bearing with us through our difficult days. We have, to be sure, slipped and fallen back many times during the strike, or rather while the effect of the strike was being felt, but now, with our new shop force delivering in quality and quantity, we

feel sure that things will right themselves soon.

This official freely discussed the shopmen's strike, which he blames for the intolerable service against which commuters complain. He said:

We have fully as good mechanics in our shops as before the strike, but of course it takes some months for new men to become accustomed to new work and new places. The consequence is that, while we are turning out fully as good work from the shops as before the strike with the old men, the production is not as yet fully up to normal. It is a mistake to think that a railroad mechanic must be in railroad work for many years before he is highly skilled. As a matter of fact we have, in a few months, developed many men who are just as good, and some better, than men we had in the shop before the strike and who had been with us for many years. Of course a great many of the men who went out are back with us, and we appreciate their work, but new men can be trained to do locomotive work in a few months, if they are competent mechanics when they come to us.

We hired over 8000 men when the strike was called. Our normal force is about 5000, and we had a chance to weed out the bad workers and keep the best. The situation that this road is in and which the labor leaders say will get much worse, is, in my opinion, as bad as it will be. As the new men in the shops begin to turn out the quantity, the situation will begin to improve and soon we shall be building upward in service.

Give Up Seniority Status

The men who struck, if they come to us, will be taken back and given jobs as soon as they show us that they have not conspired against the railroad during the strike and are willing to give up the idea of getting their seniority status back. This would not be right to the many new men we have hired and whom, at the suggestion of the United States Labor Board, have formed a union which has been recognized by us. We hired them with the promise of permanency, as directed by the Labor Board, and now the old men, who left our employ because not satisfied with our treatment, want us to throw out the men who have helped us during our hardest time, and put these strikers, who deserted us at a critical period, in their old places.

We have an agreement with the new union, which is running smoothly and co-operating with the railroad as the old union never did. These new men are entitled to right and justice. It is not a question of the railroad officials being stubborn in refusing to give in to the old men on the seniority question, but of being unable to turn against new but loyal employees in favor of the men who left our shops. We need our old men. We need them as badly as they need us, but they must be reasonable and ask for their jobs, when they will be welcomed so long as they do their work right and come into the shops below the new men in seniority rights.

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## FLAGSTONE 800 YEARS OLD IS GOING INTO OLD NORTH CHURCH

One of the interesting features connected with the coming celebration of the two hundredth year of Christ Church in Salem Street, popularly known as "The Old North Church," will be the dedication on Sunday, Dec. 31, by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Boston, of a bit of flagstone and a dozen or more of bricks, believed to be more than 800 years of age, taken from a Guildhall cell-prison of the Pilgrim Fathers in Boston, England. These bricks and the flagstone have been installed in the front vestibule of the venerable church, together with a placard announcing their history and the fact that they are a gift to the church from John Beulah, Mayor of Boston, England.

The rector of the church, the Rev. William H. Dewar, will conduct the bi-centennial exercises while Bishop Lawrence will be present to dedicate the gift from England and to preach the anniversary sermon. Special music under the direction of Organist Charles R. Loud, will be another feature on the occasion.

The flagstone, which measure two feet by one foot, six inches, is in the flooring in the center of the main vestibule and is surrounded by the bricks set to form a frame for the stone centerpiece.

## AMATEURS FAIL TO GET SIGNALS

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23—American and Canadian amateurs failed to receive signals of British and French amateurs when European operators made their first attempt to transmit to this country. Although hundreds of British and French amateurs started sending early, no signals were reported at the American Radio Relay League headquarters here yesterday.

That the results of the tests were unsuccessful is believed to have been due partly to the fact that a number of American amateurs neglected to keep absolute "quiet air." Their sending stations interrupted other amateurs who were listening. British and French amateurs will continue to transmit from 7 to 1 o'clock every night until Dec. 31. The amateur radio station operated by L. L. Klahan, San Francisco, Cal., was heard in France, Dec. 19, according to latest reports. This is the second west coast station heard by European amateurs.

## BACK BAY ESTATES WILL CHANGE HANDS

Four parcels of Back Bay land, having a combined assessed valuation of \$164,700, are to change hands early in January. Three are in Commonwealth Avenue and are to be used for the sites of brick and stone apartments. The fourth is in Governor's Square, facing Beacon Street, and will be improved by a three-story mercantile building. Agreements for the transfer of these properties have been reached through the office of T. Denie Boardman, Reginald and R. DeB. Boardman, Boston brokers.

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE TO EXCEED PREVIOUS RECORDS

With Membership of 441, It Will Be Largest of That State or of Any State in Union

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23 (Special)

—New Hampshire's next Legislature, which will come in on Jan. 3, not only will be the largest legislative body ever assembled in the State but also the largest ever assembled in any state in the Union. There will be 24 senators and 417 representatives and this total membership of 441 not only is larger than any other state ever has had but so much larger that no other compares with it for size.

The state Senate is limited to 24 members, somewhat smaller than most upper branches of legislatures. But the House of Representatives is unlimited in size and will in time be the largest legislative body in the world unless the state Constitution is amended to reduce its size. At each federal census there is a reapportionment of members and the increase in size this year is brought about by the increase in population revealed by the census of 1920, upon which the reapportionment act of 1921 was based.

Under this act it was provided that there should be 421 members in the House in 1923. The fact that there are to be only 417 is due to the failure of two constituencies to elect a representative and in two others there was a tie vote. The story of how the House comes to be so large is one that originates in the colonial period of New Hampshire history.

The New Hampshire Legislature began in 1680 at Portsmouth when the first Governor, John Cutt, assembled 11 representatives under authority of the King. As time went on this representation gradually increased until 1775, when an apportionment act was passed by the fourth congress of that year. As a result the fifth congress of 1775 had 75 members.

This basis of representation remained throughout the Revolution and until constitutional government was set up in 1784, when the present New Hampshire Constitution became operative. The provision of this Constitution was that each town should be entitled to a representative for each 150 ratable polls and an additional member for each additional 300 ratable polls.

Under this Constitution the first House contained 81 members. For 92 years the basis of representation re-

mained unchanged, and under each succeeding census, with the growth of population, the size of the House increased. In 1791 it was foreseen that the House would soon be one of more than 100 members, and a constitutional convention held that year proposed to cut down the size of the House very materially, but it failed.

Consequently the House passed the 100-mark in 1794 and the 200-mark in 1823. When the next constitutional convention met in 1850 there were 283 members in the House, the largest Legislature in America at that time, as it has been ever since. This convention also came to naught, the voters rejecting a proposition to increase the requirement of ratable polls for the first representative from 150 to 175.

The next constitutional convention met in 1876 and by that time the House had increased to 391 members. The convention voted to change the basis of representation from ratable polls to population and fixed the requirement for a first representative at 600 inhabitants, and for each additional representative an additional 1200 inhabitants. This was approved by the people and has remained the basis to the present day, although several further efforts have been made to cut it down.

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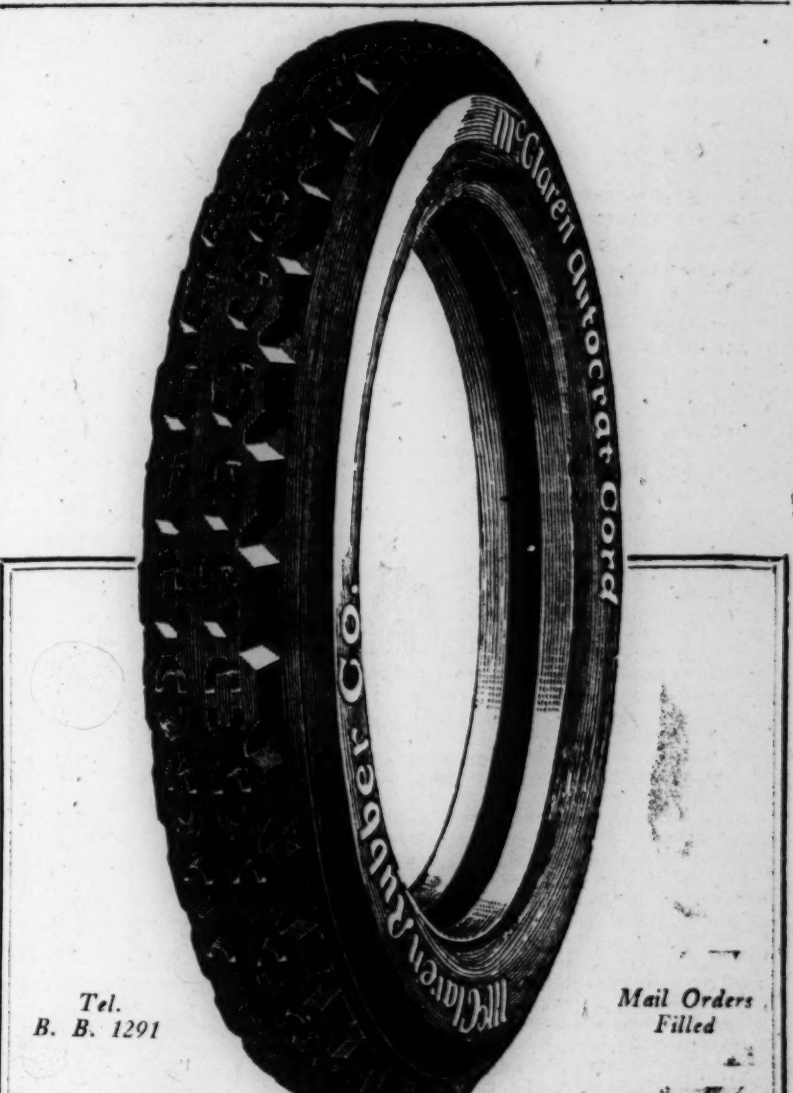
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## PHARAOHS' SECRETS REVEALED IN KING TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB

Civilization Transcending That of Greek Masters Discovered by Excavations of Egyptologists

Sheer dogged persistence has after weary years of endeavor brought to light the secrets of the Pharaohs, revealed the superb civilization of ancient Thebes and possibly set back the date when man first came into being upon the earth by many thousands of years.

Howard Carter, formerly with the Davies Egyptologists' expedition, who was acting as director of the more recent one of Lord Carnarvon, became convinced that one of the three missing tombs of the ancient Pharaohs was in the vicinity of the far-famed burial place of Ramses VI, which thousands of tourists visit annually. In spite of many setbacks and despite the discouragement of Lord Carnarvon himself, who was on the point of giving up in despair, he persisted and fairly drove the investigators back to the work.

### Marvels of the Ancients Exposed

His reward is that after a 33-year search, the tomb of Tutankhamen, the only one ever discovered, which has not been visited by robbers, was opened exposing to light treasures almost beyond measure, wealth running into the millions, beautifully carved vases with stone flowers rivaling those of glass in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University, portraits so delicately made, and statues so perfect that they reveal a civilization and culture which so far transcends that of the later Greek masters as to stamp them as tyros.

Directly below the tomb of Ramses VI was found the outer chamber. Here were seen the royal seal with the figures of the King and Queen carved in bituminized wood and arranged according to the funeral customs of the ancient Thebans. Here were couches exquisitely carved and chariots which showed use, finely inlaid with precious

stones, and gold crowns with the royal serpent in gold twined about them. The statues of the royal pair had solid gold shoes, and an incomparably beautiful throne, richly inlaid, with a portrait of the King high on its back, faced them at the opposite wall.

That King Tutankhamen had changed his religion was evident for the golden sun was pictured as shining down on his shoulders and on those of his consort in spite of the fact that history records that he was once the ruler of the lower Nile and a believer in many gods, of which his father was supposed to be one.

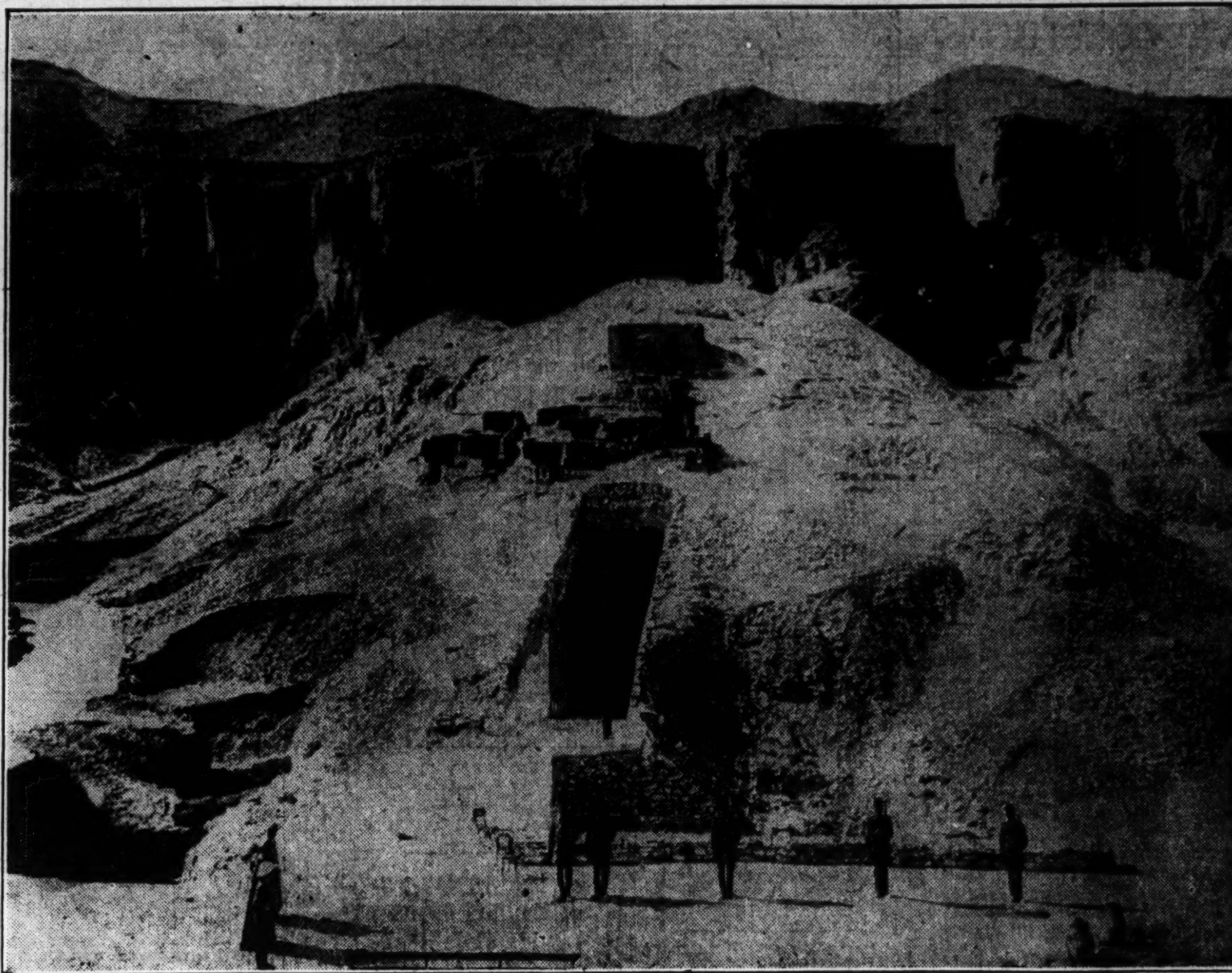
The exquisite bead robes of the Queen were found in one of the chests, this type of dancing costume having been introduced 3000 years before the time of Christ at the order of a physician to King Zoser who sought to cure his royal master by having beautiful women glide before him thus adorned.

### Oil Tapers Lighted Homes

The method by which the ancient Egyptians lighted their homes was brought to light with the finding of large tapers of bronze ornamented with gold and surmounted with ivory. Cotton wicks were used, the ends of which were soaked in oil after the manner of our modern lamps, while the tapers themselves were attached to rods by metal circles.

The work on the throne is pronounced by all the authorities who have viewed it as one of the wonders of the world. Every single piece of the many precious stones which are inlaid in it had to be ground with infinite care with the smallest implements and with stone wheels. The discovery of the throne and the tapers ranks with those of the first magnitude.

Further excavations will be made upon the return of Lord Carnarvon from London, where he has gone for a rest until the middle of February. It is intended to throw the last resting place of King Tutankhamen open to tourists, after precautions have been taken to safeguard the treasures for future generations.



Egypt's Buried Treasures

Earl Carnarvon at the Scene of the Wonderful Discoveries Made by Him and Howard Carter in the 3000-Year Old Treasure Tomb of King Tutankhamen. Photo Shows the Scene of Discovery in the Valley of the Kings. The Gateway in the Center Is That of the Tomb of Ramses IX

## UNIONS DEMAND NEW CONDITIONS

European Workers Want Complete Abolition of Child Labor—Ask Week-End Holidays

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A new feature of the trade union movement in several of the principal industrial countries in Europe is the special consideration which is being given to the organization of young workers, on both a national and international basis.

It is a curious fact that in Great Britain there has yet been no development of this kind. Apprentices are admitted to the unions under special conditions, but the young workers who have passed the apprenticeship stage in the skilled trades, or the youths who undertake various forms of unskilled labor, enter the unions in the ordinary way, and no one troubles about them so long as they pay their dues.

In Germany on the other hand, separate sections have been formed in many of the unions for the juniors, and the officials of the unions give much thought to the question of developing and strengthening the trade union movement among them, with the object of consolidating the positions of the unions in the future.

The Socialist leaders have taken advantage of this special form of organization to foster a movement known as the International Union of Young Workers' Socialist Organizations, which represents the industrial side of the movement, and which recently held a joint conference at which still another Socialist organization known as the Young Socialist Workers' International.

Delegates attended from several countries and in the discussions there soon occurred the inevitable clash between the Communist and anti-Communist points of view. The preponderating tendency proved to be anti-Communist, and the resolutions passed were mainly concerned with the improvement of industrial conditions under which young people work.

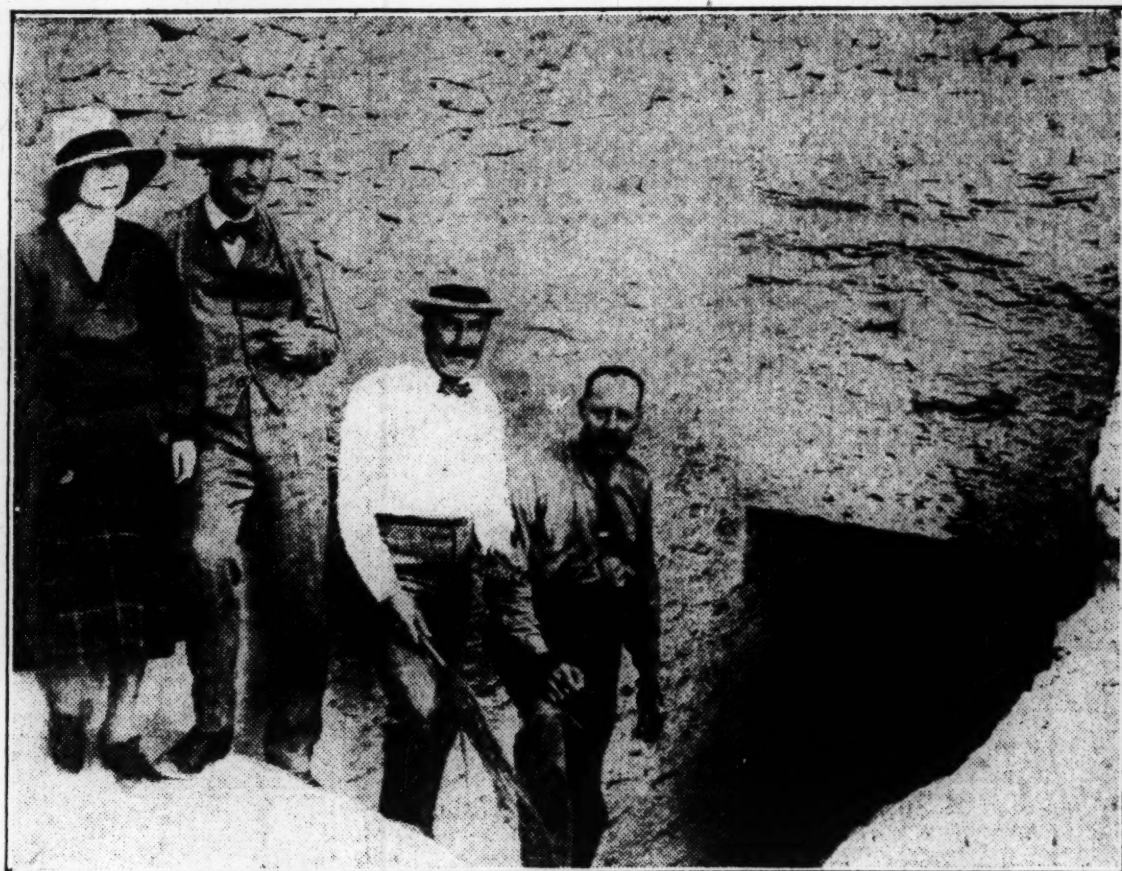
The program formulated was marked by the moderation of its demands, and shows that in many of the European countries much leeway has to be made up before children and young workers are safeguarded to the same extent that they are in Great Britain.

The reforms for which the international union is to work include: the absolute prohibition of piece work, night work, underground work, and work in industries which are prejudicial to growing boys and girls (the age limit within which the prohibition should apply is not given), free Saturday afternoons, and a consecutive rest of 36 hours at the week end, holidays with full wages up to the eighteenth year, reform of the apprentice system, absolute prohibition of work for wages during the pre-school and compulsory school age, the transfer of continuation school instruction to the daytime, and the enforcement of these rules by special industrial inspectors.

Owing to the great influence of the German trade unions in the International Federation of Trade Unions it is likely that this body will undertake the organization of propaganda with the object of bringing about the reforms advocated.

### WISCONSIN COAL SUPPLY SHORT

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 23.—Winter finds Wisconsin with but 29 per cent of the hard coal assured by the federal fuel distributor available, and dependent on the railroads for delivery of urgently needed supplies. P. H. Preston, secretary of the state coal committee, declared today. Many communities are reporting to the fuel committee that their supplies of hard coal are practically depleted.



Revealing Egypt's Treasures

Lord Carnarvon, Head of the Archaeological Expedition to the Valley of the Kings at the Doorway to the 3000-Year Old Treasure Tomb of King Tutankhamen. In the Photo, Left to Right, Are: Lady Evelyn Harbert, the Earl of Carnarvon and B. Callender.

## SOUTH AFRICA LAGS BEHIND IN GIVING WOMEN SUFFRAGE

Former Editor of Woman's Outlook Says Bills Are Talked Out in the Parliament by Filibuster

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 1.—"Women's enfranchisement in South Africa is proving itself a very uphill task," said Miss Alice Dorman in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Miss Dorman was formerly editor of Woman's Outlook, the only South African feminist paper, which has been suspended—only temporarily it is hoped—for lack of funds.

"For some years past, women's enfranchisement leagues have flourished intermittently in South Africa, and proved themselves fairly effective. But it is only since Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, America's well-known suffragist leader, toured the country, and suggested that all these various leagues should be federated under one association, that any real progress has been made."

"The Women's Enfranchisement Association Union, with Lady Steel as president, and an executive chosen by a vote at each annual conference, was accordingly formed. Each league affiliated with the union, however, possesses perfect freedom to work in its own way."

"Distances Handicap Work. One of the chief hindrances as regards suffrage work in South Africa lies in the enormous distances involved, which make propaganda work very difficult and expensive," continued Miss Dorman. "To bridge over this handicap, the Women's Enfranchisement Association Union holds its annual conference at the different capitals of South Africa in turn."

native population, 5,000,000 natives, against 1,000,000 whites. Since the Union of South Africa in 1910, the English and Dutch populations have tried hard to live harmoniously together, but the anti-British feeling is still very strong. The Cape Province is the only portion of the Union which allows a native to vote, and then this is only permitted to the man, although the native woman is just as intelligent.

"Male Prejudice" Strong. A third difficulty is male prejudice, which, in South Africa, is almost medieval in its effects. Although popularly supposed not to want the vote, women, time after time, present suffrage petitions, 50,000—60,000 strong, to Parliament, and bills come up constantly, only to be talked out. Needless to say, South African women, who are extremely well educated, feel their position keenly, especially as, with the exception of the women of Newfoundland, they alone in the British Dominions are without the vote.

"One cheering feature of the situation, however, is the progress now being made by women in municipal affairs in South Africa. Women are being elected in ever increasing numbers to town councils, boards of education, hospital committees, etc., and we actually have one woman mayor, who presides at Germiston."

LOANS FOR JEWS AND ARABS. JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Palestine Mortgage Bank has set aside a special fund of £10,000 for the purpose of advancing loans on unfinished house property.

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## NOVELTY BLOUSE AND GOWN SHOP

## COLONY BALFOURIA FOUNDATIONS LAID

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Amid great ceremony, the foundation stone was laid of a new residential quarter of 30 dwelling houses in the colony Balfouria, which was established by the American Zion Commonwealth in 1919 in commemoration of the Balfour declaration. One hundred families will be settled in the colony, partly Palestinian, partly American Jews. All of them, however, will have to be trained farmers.

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Fraser-Paterson Co.  
SEATTLE, WASH.

## RUSSIAN LABOR LAW GREATLY CHANGED

Workmen May Join Union or Not—Reds No Longer Claim Right to Assign Jobs

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Russia's new economic policy, has naturally effected a profound modification of the laws affecting labor. The Soviet State no longer claims the right to assign every individual to some definite field of work, nor does it acknowledge the obligation to pay full wages to the involuntarily unemployed. Along with the concessions to capital which have characterized the change of economic policy there have been parallel concessions to labor. Now that the State is no longer the sole employer the worker is no longer bound to his job by semi-military discipline.

## ALLEGHANY SENT DOWN THE WAYS

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The passenger and freight steamship Alleghany, owned by the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, was launched this week at the Federal Shipbuilding Company's yard in Kearney, N. Y.

The Alleghany is 367 feet long with 52-foot beam. The ship has modern conveniences for passengers and is an oil burner, convertible to coal.

The Alleghany's sister ship, the Berkshire, is expected to be launched soon and it is planned to use them both in the northbound passenger movement from Florida in the spring.

## Good Shoes

Men, Women and Children  
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## LOWER ALIEN MONTHLY QUOTAS URGED TO RELIEVE CONGESTION

Ellis Island, Despite Great Room for Improvement, Called  
Superior to European Immigration Stations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Robert E. Tod, United States commissioner of immigration at the Ellis Island Immigration Station, is inclined to believe that European governments which find fault with American methods of receiving and treating aliens entering the United States, should put their own houses in order before openly embarking on criticism of conditions here. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, discussing immigration matters with Mr. Tod after publication of reports that the British Government had complained of treatment of its subjects at Ellis Island, received this impression. That there is room for improvement at Ellis Island, neither Mr. Tod nor anyone else will deny. In fact, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has presented to the Secretary of the Treasury plans for such improvement, providing for extensive rehabilitation. Mr. Tod himself has been consulted regarding these proposed changes.

### America Has Best Ports of Entry

The fact remains, however, according to Mr. Tod, that American ports of entry are far in advance of European ports in their accommodation and treatment of immigrants and emigrants. Now that the British Government has called attention to alleged lapses in American supervision, the Commissioner considers it but just to inform the public that the American system is regarded as superior to that of European nations.

Before accepting his present post, Mr. Tod made a visit to Europe and at his own expense completed a survey of practically all the leading immigration stations in Europe. Traveling by vessel, train and airplane, he made a comprehensive examination of conditions pertaining to the reception and handling of passengers at the various stations, and inquired into sanitation methods. Enjoying unusual advantages for inspection as the prospective immigration commissioner at New York, he visited the stations at London and Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Southampton, Paris, Havre, Cherbourg, Brest, Marseilles, and Nantes.

In Belgium he visited Antwerp, Rotterdam in Holland, Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin in Germany, Danzig, and Warsaw in Poland, Prague in Czechoslovakia, Basel and Bern in Switzerland, and from these countries went to the stations at Vienna, Budapest, Bucharest, Constanta, Constantinople, Piræus, Athens, Sofia, Belgrade, Zagreb, Trieste, Florence, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Palermo, Barcelona, and Madrid. Mr. Tod spent four months in all at the various stations. His knowledge of such matters is probably as up-to-the-minute as that of anyone else in the world today.

"I do not hesitate to say," he said, "that Ellis Island is superior to any immigrant station in Europe."

### Some British Facilities

"Southern Europeans embarking from British ports for the United States, are brought to Hull by a British steamship company, under exceedingly cramped conditions," said Mr. Tod. "I suggest that the British look into the question of how immigrants passing through England are quartered, in the various emigrant hotels in London, which are, of course, under municipal regulation. It would be interesting to learn what they consider of one emigrant hotel, particularly in London."

The commissioner added that at Southampton a British steamship line has arranged to take over two aviation hangars originally erected by the United States Army, the hangars to be converted into emigrant quarters. Complaints have been made about indiscriminate grouping of immigrants at Ellis Island. Agitation on this point, Mr. Tod believes, is to be attributed to efforts in Edgeland to keep at home the working classes, for economic reasons.

### Monthly Quotas Urged Reduced

Congestion at the island results from the influx of aliens, under the immigration restriction law, during the first five months of the fiscal year, beginning last July 1. The liners bring there, under the clause permit-

ting a maximum of 20 per cent of a yearly national quota, in one month the total number admissible, in many instances in the first five months. As outlined by officials, and previously alluded to in The Christian Science Monitor, such congestion would be eliminated by reducing the monthly maximum to 10 per cent. As it is, congestion at Ellis Island is at present decreasing, for this year, inasmuch as the bulk of many quotas has already passed through the station.

One phase of congestion apparently has been overlooked by critics of the immigration service. That is the character of present-day immigration to the United States. This is an important item, for it is the abundance or lack of alertness, intelligence and energy exhibited, as well as the particular legal conditions under which immigrants arrive, which determine the amount of speed manifested in passing aliens into the United States, and in clearing them through special boards of inquiry.

Commissioner Tod estimates that it takes about the same time today to examine and pass 1000 aliens as it took to handle in similar fashion 5000 aliens before the war. Byron H. Uhl, assistant commissioner, who has had unusually long experience in such matters, concurs in this opinion.

A great number of immigrants to-

day are from central and southern Europe. They present a more difficult problem than before the war, because accumulated misfortunes in Europe have contributed largely to depriving many of any sense of order and coherency. About 70 per cent of these and the other aliens arriving at Ellis Island are dependents—either men and women of advanced age, or children, hooked to relatives in this country. This, moreover, is the age of the passport, with even the United States issuing passports. Such papers must be inspected rigidly. Immigrants of the type formerly known to inspectors as "birds of passage," with their belongings in a kerchief and the required \$25 in their pocket, are rare today.

To handle the immigrants, Commissioner Tod has a force of 504 employees. Last year there were 740 employees on Ellis Island. From the standpoint of congestion, the ability to expedite aliens' examinations is an important factor. Secretary Davis is quoted as saying that Ellis Island is from 50 to 100 per cent overcrowded. A sufficient number of employees to handle present conditions would seem, therefore, a necessity. Commissioner Tod said that the handling of the usual pre-war daily arrival list of four to five thousand aliens, would be almost impossible, under the present passport requirements, should restrictive measures be removed. Until facilities are improved and personnel increased in the United States Immigration Service, the success of any movement seeking to admit very large numbers of aliens into the United States would inevitably result in far more serious congestion than that which confronts the Secretary of Labor and his immigration bureau officials, today.

## LEGISLATION URGED TO CHECK PREMATURE SCHOOL-LEAVING

National Child Labor Committee Renews Efforts to  
Provide Suitable Work and Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The object of the National Child Labor Committee, according to the official statement, "is to safeguard American childhood as affected by adverse industrial and agricultural conditions." The statement continues:

The enactment and enforcement of progressive legislation and the development of enlightened public opinion are essential features of the committee's policy. The committee's effort goes beyond legislation—it goes beyond prohibition to the practical means and methods of prevention, some of which require legislation and some of which do not.

The committee is vitally interested in the whole problem of premature school-leaving. It is interested, as well, in the establishment of substitutes for child labor, particularly suitable schooling, suitable play, and suitable work—in these measures both as a method and as a goal of child labor reform. Not an uncoupled but a well occupied childhood is the aim.

The legislative program of the committee is chiefly concerned with child labor laws, compulsory education laws, mothers' pension laws, and so-called children's codes. Throughout its existence the committee has emphasized the necessity of efficient administration. There must be the enforcement of legislation because no law on the statute book helps the child unless it is enforced.

The National Child Labor Committee from its inception has based its work on first hand knowledge gained through investigation of the particular phase of child labor under discussion.

**Laws Declared Unconstitutional**

The committee was organized 18 years ago to work primarily with the idea to work for state legislation. But legislative changes were so slow coming about in some states that after many years of work the committee favored a federal child labor law. Such a law, the Keating-Owen Bill, was passed in 1916, based on the interstate commerce power of Congress. This was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. A second law was passed in 1919, based on the taxing power of Congress—the same power called upon in the Oleomargarine Act, the Phosphorous Match Act and the State Bank Note Tax Act, which were already in effect at that time. This federal child labor measure was intended to show the standards the Nation desired for the protection of children.

On May 15, 1922, the United States Supreme Court declared this act unconstitutional. Now the National Child Labor Committee, the one national organization in the United States charged with the responsibility of abolishing child labor, faces the need of working for an amendment to the Constitution so that Congress will be empowered to protect the children of the Nation in the more backward industrial states.

"It is encouraging," said Miss Josephine J. Eschenbrenner of the committee, "that many states in which modern industrial standards seemed extremely remote six years ago, when the first federal child labor law was passed, have actually reached these standards within this period." She continued:

But the repeal of the last law gave the backward states an opportunity to go back to their old habits. North Carolina can go back to an 11-hour day for children of 14; Georgia, Michigan, and Rhode Island to a 10-hour day; and New Hampshire to a 10½-hour day for children under 16 in factories and mills. Eleven other states can go back to a 9-hour day for factory work for children of 14 and 15.

**Old Conditions Return**

Georgia can go back to working her dependent children at 12 years of age in factories and mills and to working her 14½-year-olds all night long. Mississippi again can employ her 12-year-old boys in industry, and several important mining states like Michigan and Minnesota can work boys at 14 and 15 in the mines.

The federal example of an 8-hour day and the exclusion from certain occupations has been wholesome in many quarters. Six years ago there were 10 states that had no prohibition of night work in factories for children under 16; now there are only seven such. Then there were 25 states not running on the 8-hour basis for children under 16; now there are only 17. Then 27 permitted boys under 16 to work in mines or quarries; now only 23 do so.

In the 18 years since the founding of the National Child Labor Committee, 33 states have passed their first laws regulating hours of child labor; 31 states have passed their first provisions for night work; 12 states have passed their first age limit regulations; all but three states—Utah, Mississippi and Wyoming—have adopted a 14-year age limit as a minimum for employment in factories, and 26 states have passed laws prohibiting the employment of children under 16 in mines and quarries.

The National Child Labor Committee says that the laxest child labor law declared unconstitutional in May "limited the work of only a small per cent of the child laborers of America, yet many well-meaning citizens rested content in the knowledge that this law was on the statute books. Now they are aroused to renewed efforts for child labor reforms and to a realization that with the new effort a much broader field must be covered."

"The great army of agricultural laborers," their bulletin goes on to say, "70 per cent of all child laborers in the country, must be protected. Street trades and tenement home work must be eradicated. Children must be sent to school, and given suitable opportunities for recreation."



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## Status of Immigration for Year 1922

The following table, compiled by the Bureau of Immigration, shows by latest reports, as of Dec. 6, the status of immigration into the United States under the restriction act:

Country or origin	Monthly Admitted quota	Annual Admitted quota	Balance for year (1)
Albania	58	14	288
Armenia (Russian)	46	14	229
Austria	1,490	102	7,421
Belgium	313	84	1,963
Bulgaria	81	21	309
Czechoslovakia	2,871	353	14,357
Danzig	40	21	301
Denmark	1,124	21	5,819
Finland	784	62	3,921
France	14	20	5,729
Germany	15,821	413	67,607
Greece	1,050	102	3,294
Hungary	1,128	232	6,823
Iceland	15	15	75
Italy	8,411	1,633	42,057
Luxembourg	19	19	82
Netherlands	30	1	150
Norway	2,440	220	12,202
Poland	4,215	631	21,076
Portugal	1,157	218	5,738
Rumania	857	209	4,284
Russian Region	492	20	2,465
Russia	1,484	187	7,792
Siberian Region	4,323	692	21,613
Swedish Region	270	2	1,348
Switzerland	308	67	1,540
Spain	462	73	2,310
Sweden	2	2	182
Switzerland	4,098	129	20,042
United Kingdom	750	37	3,752
United States	15,468	1,820	77,343
Yugoslavia	1,285	260	6,426
Other Europe	17	1	86
Palestine	27	1	127
Syria	186	37	938
Turkey	478	270	2,388
Other Asia	1	1	81
Africa	25	1	122
Atlantic Islands	24	1	121
Australia	86	1	279
New Zealand and Pacific Islands	16	10	80
Total	71,561	7,975	357,803

\*After all charges against the annual quota have been deducted.  
(1) Fiscal year July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923.



## MENNONITES SEEK FREEDOM IN MEXICO

Peaceable Farmer-Colonists Comfortably Established in New Homes—Are Prosperous

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Mennonites numbering 3,000 in one colony, and 500 in another, both within 75 miles of this city, are prepared to spend their first winter in Mexico in comfort. It was last March when the first Mennonites from Canada crossed the United States, entered Mexico at El Paso, Texas, and traveled to San Antonio, near here, and unloaded 20 carloads of baggage, household goods, farm implements, live stock and poultry.

Since then other trainloads have arrived from Canada at intervals. There was a lull in the exodus during a part of the season, due to harvesting in Canada, but this fall the pilgrims began to arrive in larger numbers.

The first caravan built temporary houses of adobe and lumber, arranged for a supply of water and staked off the original 300,000 acres which they purchased. They also broke land and began planting. As others began to arrive the first immigrants moved into new stone houses, and helped the others get located in the other dwellings, and aided them in building more desirable places, turning temporary structures into barns for cows and horses.

Tomatoes, beans, corn and other small vegetables were grown by the new settlers, but no large crops were harvested this year. Several hundred acres are plowed up now, though, waiting for seed. Cotton, corn, maize, potatoes, beans and other truck-garden produce will be grown next year.

Stock, most of which is of fine blood, brought from Canada, is doing well. Grass on the Mennonites' land in places is knee high. Land is so fertile that water is not needed for irrigation.

The village of San Antonio is almost in the center of the Mennonites' property, and is a part of the 2,500,000-acre Rustillos tract, well known by residents of Mexico. The Mennonites have an option on about half of the entire estate, according to J. E. Wiebe, one of the leaders of the sect, who helped locate the Mennonites in their new homeland.

More Colonists to Come  
After the Mennonites were settled near San Antonio, arrangements were made for others to move on land in Santa Clara Valley, owned by David Russek, Chihuahua banker, who is said to be one of the most influential financiers in the Republic. Mr. Russek is expecting to provide for 5,000 to 10,000 Mennonites in the fertile Santa Clara Valley, a building a branch railroad, about 20 miles long, to reach their land, and already has improved the wagon road.

It was generally expected that 40,000 to 50,000 Mennonites would settle in this State. This number, however, was exaggerated, and now it is thought that 30,000 Mennonites will be established in Chihuahua by spring, and that about that many more will leave their homes in Canada during the new year, to join their co-religionists near here.

It is the plan for practically all Mennonites in Canada to join the settlers in Chihuahua, yet some are loathe to leave their northern homes. If all left and joined their brethren in Mexico, there scarcely would be 50,000. It is probable that the number of Mennonites from Canada probably will be augmented by Mennonites from the United States. Plans are being made for about 10,000 Mennonites in several states of the Union, principally Kansas, to come to the Mexican Republic.

Good Farm Stock  
Horses which have accompanied every trainload of Mennonites to enter Mexico, are of the draft type, and are fine specimens of horse flesh. Cows are of the best dairy type, and the sheep and goats and poultry they are raising are of the best breeds. Stock raising is to be second in importance to farming with them.

Heavy tractors and other gasoline implements and machinery of the most modern type have been unloaded at the railroad station for their use. There is nothing on their vast tract which indicates the colonists have gone at their business of making a home in a new land in a half-hearted manner. Most of them are living in good houses now, made principally of stone and adobe, and some fine school buildings and churches are being built.

So far, no record is made of any person returning to Canada. On being interviewed, scores have declared they were thankful for what has befallen them, were pleased with the past, and had bright hopes for the future.

Pictures of the Mennonites have been overdrawn on many occasions. It is erroneous to say that they seldom talk and are a queer people. They discuss with earnestness and open frankness, their reasons for leaving Canada, and speak freely of crops, stock-raising and plans for the future.

Ample Finances  
Most of the Mennonites are in good financial standing. The implements and household goods, in addition to what they brought with them from Canada, are valued at several thousands of dollars, most of which was purchased in border towns of the United States, chiefly in El Paso. More than \$100,000 was placed on deposit in El Paso banks by fewer than 100 of the pilgrims, and one of the recent trainloads of Mennonites, in which they are about 200 men, women and children, brought \$60,000 in cash which was deposited in banks of Chihuahua City.

It is said on good authority that Mennonites who have entered this country, and others who have planned to join their fellow-worshippers here, have disposed of land and other property in provinces of Canada for \$4,500,000.

Before they left their homes in Canada, the Mennonites were assured by the Federal Government at Mexico City that they could hold title to their lands in fee simple, could have re-

ligious freedom, and enjoy all privileges allowed any foreigners who abide in this country. Some say exemption from any kind of war service was promised them, yet it is known that no such guarantee was put in writing.

Most of the colonists speak English, and many are learning Spanish. Schools will be taught in their own language, almost pure German. Mexico has no objections to this. One reason why the colonists left Canada, they say, was because Canada passed laws which necessitated their patronizing provincial institutions, and objected to German being taught in their schools. Another grievance was that they were pressed into war service, and leaders of the sect here say they will never be called on by Mexico to violate their religious tenets by such a course.

## TOY SALE WILL AID RUSSIAN CHILDREN

Articles Skillfully Carved by "Mujiks"

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—A feature of the schedule which the Friends of Soviet Russia has in hand for the maintenance of 60,000 of the millions of orphaned children in Russia is a sale of hand-made toys and novelties, ornaments and other articles of exceptional artistic interest, which have been sent here by the Soviet Government and are being sold at a bazaar arranged by the American organization in Lyceum Hall.

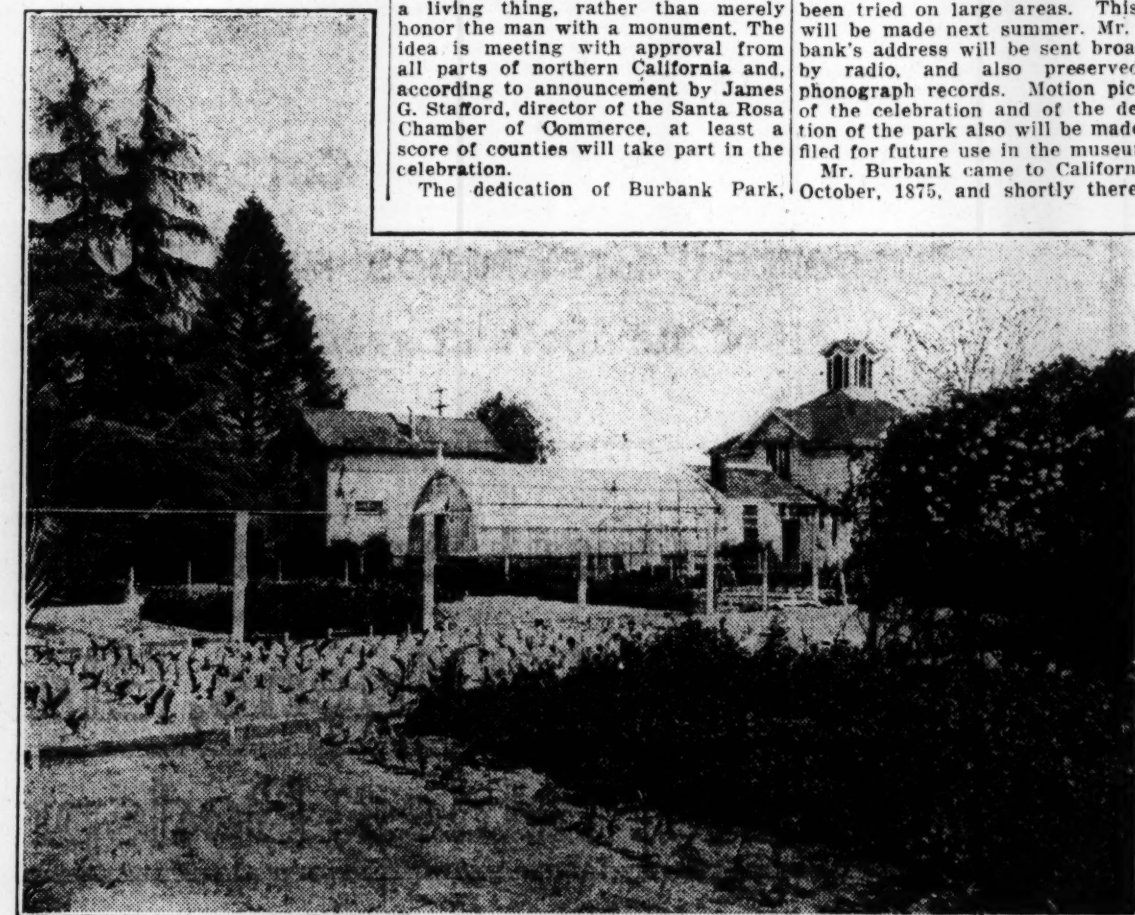
The articles are the handwork of the unlearned but talented Russian "mujiks," and have been carved and painted with great skill.

It is estimated that \$30 a year will be sufficient to support and educate a child who is placed in one of the "homes" or "colonies" now maintained by the Government, and the plans of the organization are directed toward raising the \$180,000 annually which will be essential for this work. A hundred children are provided for in a "home," and 1000 in a "colony."

## EGYPTIANS PLACE HEAVY TAXES ON GAMBLING SCHEMES

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Government's action in imposing a heavy tax on all betting establishments, connected with horse racing, pelote basque, pigeon shooting, etc., is attracting considerable attention. The motive of the Government is not quite clear. It was generally supposed that its object was to obtain a considerable revenue by this means, but so heavy is the tax that it seems probably that the Government's real intention is to make the continuance of pari-mutuels, etc., unprofitable, and in this way to stop gambling altogether.

Unfortunately, however, it has weakly consented to re-allow live pigeon shooting, as the public showed no interest in the substitution of clay pigeons in accordance with the requirements of a recent decree. This



Experimental Beds, Greenhouse, and Workrooms in Santa Rosa, California, Where Mr. Burbank Is Now Carrying on 2500 Experiments

action would not indicate a policy of altruism on the Government's part. On the other hand, it is said that all the efforts of the Jockey Club and the representatives of the pelote basque establishments have failed to induce it to forego its claims to 7 per cent of the 15 per cent reserved from the gross takings at the pari-mutuels at the race meetings and pelote courts, as a result of which the organizers threaten to stop holding them in future.

## RIO GRANDE VALLEY PARK IS ADVOCATED

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Dec. 23—A National Park for the lower Rio Grande Valley is the slogan adopted by the Valley Federation of Women's Clubs, the Old Spanish Trail Association, and practically every civic organization in the Rio Grande Valley. A movement has been started by the Valley Chamber of Commerce to obtain state co-operation in the purchase of 3,000 acres of land eight miles down the Rio Grande from Brownsville for this purpose.

## Northern California Plans Jubilee for Luther Burbank

Originator of New Plants Will Complete a Half Century of Study, Experimentation and Success in March

Santa Rosa, Cal., Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence)—LUTHER BURBANK, who has contributed more than 300 new and improved forms of fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, and flowering plants to the agriculturists and horticulturists of the world, will round out 50 years of work among plants on the seventh day of next March, when he will be 74 years of age. To celebrate this double anniversary, the counties of northern California will unite in a golden jubilee celebration in his honor in Santa Rosa, the city in which he lives and where are located the experimental gardens in which his work is done.

In connection with this golden jubilee of plant work, there will be dedicated a tract of 40 acres, recently purchased by the city of Santa Rosa, as Burbank Park, in which will be preserved permanently all the plants, trees, vegetables, and flowers developed by Mr. Burbank in his half-century of this work. The city has paid \$32,000 for the land, and is planning to expend \$500,000, over a period of 10 years, in the development of the park, and in the erection of a Burbank Memorial Museum in the center of that park, in which are to be preserved photograph records of Mr. Burbank's lectures and talks on his work, motion pictures of the work as done by himself, and the several books he has written on the subject of plant development.

Mr. Burbank will supervise the planting of this park and furnish groups of every plant which he has developed, from the lowly chives, which he has made into a flowering, edible plant, not unlike the freesia in blossom, to the giant California walnut, a soft-shelled, sweet-meated nut, growing on the hardy black walnut tree. The Burbank potato, of which millions of bushels are produced annually all around the world; the Burbank plum, which has revolutionized the plum-growing industry of California; the thornless blackberry, the spineless cactus, which has made waste lands productive, the 14-inch artichoke, the giant verbena, into which he has instilled a pleasant odor, a petunia nearly six inches in diameter, a new and hardy wheat which grows farthest north, and all the others of his more than 300 discoveries and combinations in plant life, will be preserved for future generations in this park, and men and women trained in lines similar to those followed by Burbank himself will continue to keep and develop these species.

A Soil School  
The park, too, will offer a working place—a sort of soil school, as it were—where students of botany, zoology, agronomy, and kindred subjects, may come to carry on experiments in their chosen fields. It will be also a botanical garden, but it is intended to be far more useful than ornamental, and, through it, the city of Santa Rosa, recognizing the great value of Mr. Burbank's work, is determined to perpetuate that work as a living thing, rather than merely honor the man with a monument. Mr. Burbank is meeting with approval from all parts of northern California and, according to announcement by James G. Stafford, director of the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce, at least a score of counties will take part in the celebration.

The dedication of Burbank Park.

plants, grain-producing grasses, trees, vegetables and flowers, and will outline about 15 improvements in present vegetables and flowers which have come into full accomplishment during the last year, with a forecast of other improvements he expects to have accomplished by the end of 1923.

He also will tell of the 100 seed and plant collectors employed by him in all countries of the world, seeking forms of plant growth which may



Luther Burbank, From His Most Recent Photograph

prove adaptable to development, through crossing with domesticated forms now in use by man. One of his newest developments—a wheat nearly four feet high, with heads nearly a foot long, and grains as large as a navy bean—will be exhibited, and its uses discussed. So far, this wheat is in an experimental stage, and, while it has been developed to furnish excellent flour, it has not been tried on large areas. This test will be made next summer. Mr. Burbank's address will be sent broadcast by radio, and also preserved on phonograph records. Motion pictures of the celebration and of the dedication of the park also will be made and filed for future use in the museum.

Mr. Burbank came to California in October, 1875, and shortly thereafter

the last 20 years, while several improved cereals and forage plants have made life easier for the grain-producer and the cattle-raiser.

The New Plants  
Mr. Burbank has promised to announce at this celebration—and to show samples of some of them—his discoveries of the last year, including about 15 varieties of new and improved flowers; several new grains; two or three new walnuts, adapted to as many kinds of soils and climates; several climbing plants, evergreen in nature and rapid of growth, for the covering of buildings, porches and similar uses; a new drought-resisting lippia for lawns in parts of the country in which water is scarce; at least one new lawn grass; new and larger larkspurs, zinnias, petunias, verbenas.

## COLORADO MAY FRUSTRATE PLAN TO ABOLISH RANGERS

Supporters of Organization Point to Its Many Accomplishments and Emphasize Need of State Police

BOULDER, Colo., Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The fate of the Colorado Rangers, Colorado's state constabulary, lies with the Legislature convening next month. William C. Sweet, Colorado's new Governor, was elected on a platform promising their abolition. Control of both houses of the Legislature by Republicans, however, may frustrate his plan. The issue is far from settled in the public thought, despite the outcome of the election. Colorado's troubles involving Labor have made the State particularly sensitive to the question. While the press generally continues to support the Rangers as the most efficient means of maintaining law and order, organized labor here, as elsewhere through the country, maintains its determined opposition to a state police force as an anti-labor institution. Meantime a number of the Rangers have resigned.

"It is best for citizenry to be subject to call in times of stress. The duty should not be abolished," insists Hale Smith, professor of economics in the University of Colorado, who has been appointed secretary to W. E. Sweet, the Governor-elect. "Money spent for Rangers could be used for roads and schools. Expenditures for the national guard are not lessened by having a Ranger force."

Succeeds in Other States

One of the ideas of the Governor-elect is to enlist university talent in the solution of state problems. The opinion, then, of Prof. Arnold J. Lien, political economist in the University of Colorado, may bear weight in the final fight. Professor Lien declared:

As long as a Governor is charged with administering the law over his state he needs a state police force. Dr. Lien holds. Local officers cannot be depended on for law enforcement in sections where there are elements not in sympathy with the central legislation. Pennsylvania, New York, and other states have successful constabularies. Colorado and others adopted the plan during the World War, though Colorado let the plan drop in January, 1919, for lack of an appropriation. Denver's 1920 tramway strike when seven lives were lost and millions in property destroyed during 48 hours of mob rioting, made it imperative that the plan should be revived. Private funds tided over expenses until the 1921 Legislature met. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood was one of the first to advise a re-establishment of the state police force, after federal troops quelled the Denver strike.

Canada's system of mounted police is world-famous. In Colorado the personnel is noted for the wrong basis, however. Men of large intellect and moral capacity as well as physical strength and nerve are needed most urgently for state police. They should be appointed by a competent civil service commission on a broad but sound merit basis. Training from six months to two years should be given them before they go on active duty. They need to study the laws, know detective technique, be competent to deal with mobs and violence on the basis of scientific psychology and humanity. Men of persuasive force are needed.

That William Z. Foster was deported is the fault of management. Rangers are under orders of their superiors, responsible to the Governor in the last resort. Personnel and management are the state police force problem; they can be solved very readily. The Ranger force are needed.

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ers should be kept, but brought up to a higher state of efficiency.

Says Attitude Regretted

Representative Rudolph Johnson, re-elected to serve in the Legislature, and a prospective for Speaker of the House, favors the Rangers. He said: "There are many Democrats who believe in the Rangers and regret the attitude of Governor-elect Sweet on the problem. These men will vote with the Republicans and pass the new appropriation bill, necessary for continuance of the Ranger force, over the Governor's veto. Republicans have 33 out of 45 in the House. The Senate is Republican by 16 majority. Only 11 Democratic votes are needed, and they will be on deck when the January session opens. Rangers are very necessary to prevent trouble during strikes. Down at the Fox Mine last August during the strike I was with the sheriff and one Ranger. Scabs were there, nervous, scared to tears, because of the threats of strikers. On the mesa above us we could see three, four, eight men, gun-equipped, ready for trouble. The lone Ranger telephoned—and inside of 20 minutes eight fellow Rangers were there. The mere presence of Rangers makes for peaceful strikes. Trouble was averted. The answer to Colorado's strike difficulties is the Rangers."

Do Many Kinds of Work

Rangers cost \$145,000 a year, and though the National Guard at a cost of nearly \$200,000 has been called out once in the last two years, the Ranger force has, by its efficient work saved much property from damage.

Further, Rangers have fought forest fires, prevented many planned crimes, captured many bootleggers and automobile thieves, and have collected automobile license fees from many a recalcitrant automobile owner. When Rangers rounded up and captured one of the country's most dangerous swindler gangs, known as the Denver-Florida "bunco artists," last August, District Attorney Philip Van Cise said: "I've nothing but praise for the Rangers. They are the most efficient body of men I have ever known. I'd have been helpless without them."

## CINCINNATI CRAFTS WIN WAGE INCREASE

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 23—Eighteen building crafts won increased wages by order of the Cincinnati Wage Board here Thursday. The increase was based on what is called the "step-up" plan, the ultimate increase amounting to 25 cents an hour.

The agreement which affects all classes of building mechanics, parties to the wage board agreement, dates from next Sunday for a period of 13 months. This period is divided into three sections, two to four months each, and one of five months, the wages stepping up 5 cents each section.

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Benefit to Passenger-Carrying  
Business

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The elimination of liquor from passenger ships on the Pacific, plying into and out of American ports, has been a decided benefit, not only from a moral and ethical standpoint, but as a matter of business, in the opinion of a number of captains and other officers of vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board and now operating into and out of the port of San Francisco. The propaganda, widely disseminated by the liquor interests, that the elimination of alcoholic beverages from American ships will result in the loss of passenger traffic, was ridiculed by the writer by 12 officers of as many shipping board vessels in port here, among them Capt. Ryland Drennan, a veteran sea captain, in command of the liner President Lincoln, operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in trans-Pacific service.

Captain Drennan believes the elimination of liquor is a distinct advantage, and that the statement that no liquor is sold or allowed on these vessels should be made a part of the advertising of the shipping companies operating them. He would further state in all the advertising that the officers in charge of these vessels are sure to be sober under this ruling, and that there will be no drunkenness among the passengers. Voicing the opinions of a dozen other ship's officers talked to by the writer, Captain Drennan said:

American ships need no alibi or excuses because liquor has been eliminated from them. On the contrary, the fact of their being dry should be announced and advertised at all times. If any person needs first-hand evidence of the advantages of travel on American dry ships, he should make two voyages across the Pacific, one on a vessel supplied with liquor and another on the prohibition ships of the shipping board. If there is a person who is hesitating as to whether he should travel on a wet or on a dry ship, let him talk, as I have talked, with scores of salesmen and other regular travelers between the United States and the Orient, those seasoned travelers who make up the bulk of the passenger traffic across the Pacific.

These men know the old-time "wet" ships; they know what it used to be to have their stumbers disturbed by the drunken orgies of passengers; they know what it is to have an entire voyage made unpleasant by one or two parties of men and women who have drunk too much and continued to drink too much all the way across the Pacific. More than this, these regular travelers also know what it is to have a ship's officers in an uncertain mental condition through a drink too many. They know their lives are safer, the service is better, the food is more carefully prepared, and their comfort better looked after on a dry ship than on a wet one. There is no comparison between the comforts and pleasures of travel on a ship under the prohibition law and one without restriction as to the serving of liquor. These facts should be advertised to the world, through every advertisement published by the companies operating these dry American ships.

This talk of the loss of passenger traffic to American ships because of the cutting out of liquor on them is all false and old propaganda. It should be counteracted and the truth told that ships are safer, officers more reliable, service infinitely better, and travel more comfortable on liquorless ships than on the old wet kind. We have the finest ships in the world flying the American flag, and prohibition, well enforced, has increased every one of their fine points.

AFRICAN-JAPANESE  
ENTENTE SOUGHT

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Kakichi Uchida, a prominent Japanese, had an interview with General Smuts and Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines, as a result of which an association will be established in the respective countries by which it is hoped each will get to know each other better.

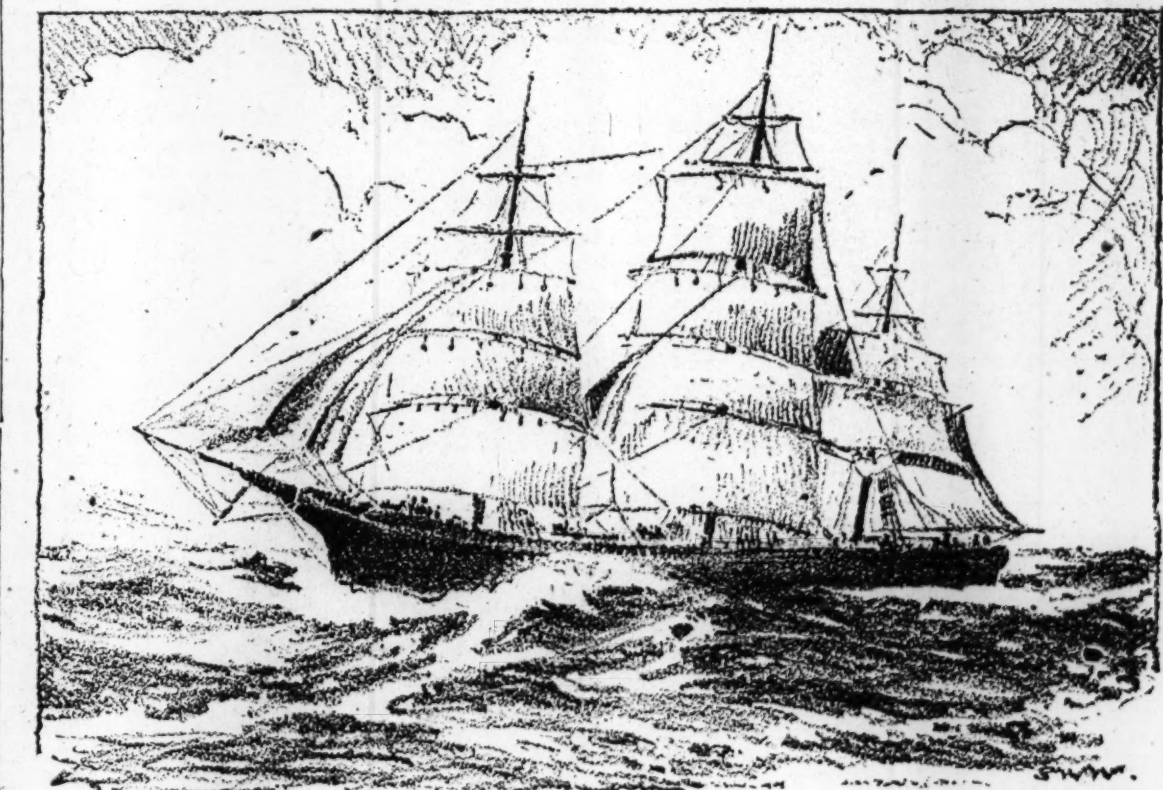
Detailing the raw materials which Japan was in need of and might import from South Africa, Mr. Uchida stated that diamonds reach Japan indirectly, but might in future be im-

ported direct. Also Japan might import from South Africa wool, skins, hides, coal, iron, asbestos, mica, marble, granite, and frozen meat.

As the result of the interview with General Smuts, it is expected that further negotiations will proceed through the proper channels. Mr. Uchida suggested that South Africa, in order to get to know the country better, should send representatives to Japan. Comparing South Africa with Europe and America in their present state, Mr. Uchida, who is completing his fifth world tour, said he thought this country had the greatest future of any he had seen. "I see everywhere," he said, "a spirit of new enterprise, which I could not find anywhere in Europe or America."

FAMOUS OLD CLIPPER SHIP  
MAY BE BROUGHT TO BOSTONMovement to Restore "Glory of the Seas," and Anchor as  
Lasting Memorial to American Shipping

A movement among Boston shipping men to bring to Boston the old clipper ship "Glory of the Seas," which has been used for some years on Puget Sound as a refrigerator ship for the storing of salmon. That this old vessel, queen of the clipper ships of old-time days, may be broken up and sold for the iron that is in her, has



"The Glory of the Seas," Drawn From an Old Print

MIDDLE WEST BACKS  
BLUE SKY MEASURESpecial from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Various agencies in the Middle West which usually line up together in moves to stamp out blue sky security promotions have

joined in support of the Denison bill, now before Congress, and look to it for relief from the peddling of securities through the mails.

Arthur G. Davis, special representative of the Illinois Secretary of State's office, in charge of securities investigation, together with representatives of the Investment Bankers' Association, the Real Estate Bankers' Association, and a number of Chambers of Commerce throughout the middle states have put themselves on record in favor of the measure.

GOVERNMENT GETS  
NEARLY A BILLION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Total subscriptions to the recent issue of Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness were \$848,387,700, Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department announced last night. At the same time, he said, the Treasury had accepted \$780,164,000 of the amount subscribed, the right having been reserved to reject subscriptions above the requirement of the Treasury.

Of the total amount accepted, \$469,188,100 was in the form of subscriptions to the 2½-year Treasury notes, and the remainder in certificates of indebtedness. The certificates were divided into two issues, one maturing in three months and the other in one year.

## CRUDE OIL ADVANCED

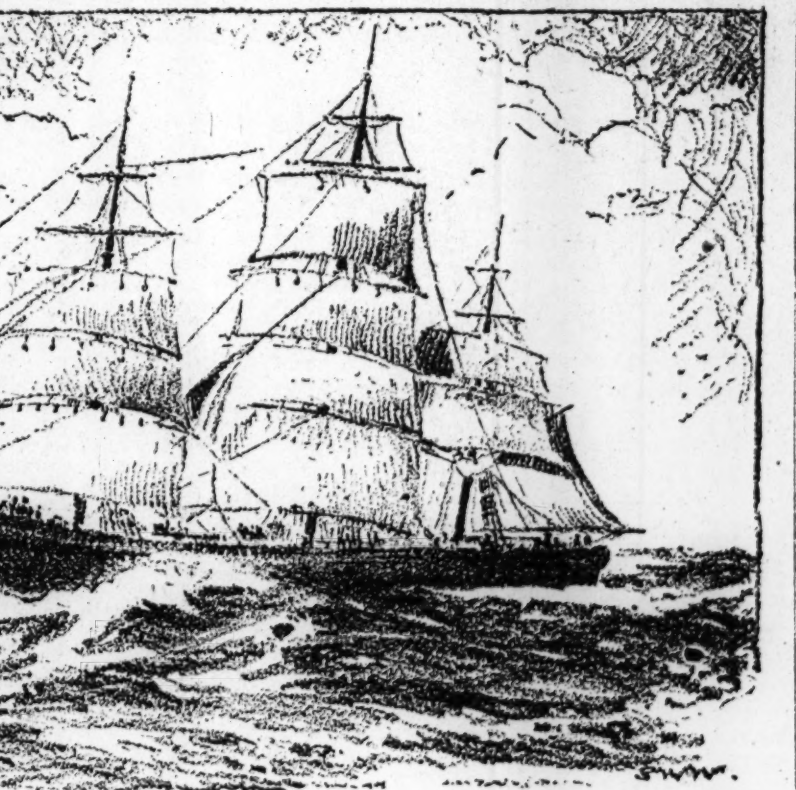
DENVER, Col., Dec. 23.—The price of crude oil from the Salt Lake and Big Muddy fields of Wyoming was advanced approximately one cent yesterday by the principal purchasing agencies. The new price is \$1.05 a barrel.

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"The Glory of the Seas," Drawn From an Old Print

just come to the notice of the shipping men hereabouts, and this interest may materialize into arrangements for towing the old vessel from Seattle to Boston and anchoring it as a memorial to the old-time maritime trade.

The "Glory of the Seas" was a vessel of 2120 tons and was built in 1869 in East Boston by Donald McKay, one of the famous shipbuilders of Boston at that time. The vessel was his last and best masterpiece, and fitly represented the glory of the maritime service. Soon after it was built and its fame had spread clear to the Pacific coast, it was bought by shipping men of San Francisco, being sailed from New York to San Francisco in 95 days, a wonderful feat in those days.

Its first captain and the one under whose guidance it made the record trip to the Pacific coast was Capt. Joshua Knowles. It also sailed under the

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old champion had been bought for a refrigerator ship. Its interior was changed and at one time it was under the flag of Uruguay. It was later sold under the United States Marshall's jurisdiction for \$4050 and was turned again into a fish cannery.

This old vessel won its fame honorably, its career being the busy one of the clipper ships of that day. It was a splendid example of the now decadent art of building wooden ships and when it was in port attracted the attention of many artists and writers as well as seafaring men of all nations.

Shipping men who have examined its hull say that it is as sound today as when it slid down the ways of McKay's shipyard at East Boston. The plan of bringing her to Boston, fathered by eastern men who are in business in Seattle, is to have the old vessel towed to Boston, to restore it as near as possible as it was in the days of its glory and to anchor it in Boston harbor as a lasting memorial of the glory of American shipping.

TEACHERS OF SPEECH  
ARE TO CONVENE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Three hundred and fifty delegates from American colleges and universities will attend the seventh annual convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech at New York University next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. In conjunction will be held the Eastern Public Speaking Conference. The sessions of the joint conference will be in the Little Theater. Officers of the association are: Glenn Newton Merry, University of Iowa, president; John Dolman Jr., University of Pennsylvania, vice-president; Virginia Rodigan, high school, Racine, Wis., second vice-president; J. Q. Adams, University of Louisiana, third vice-president; Louise G. Bous, Western Michigan State Normal School, secretary, and Ray K. Immel, University of Michigan, treasurer.

## CHECKER LIBRARY OPENED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The checker collections of William Timothy Call and Melvin Brown, which were presented to the Brooklyn Public Library, have been catalogued and made available to the public. The library is now said to have the largest collection of checker literature of any public institution in the world.

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300,000 TEACHERS STOPPED  
SCHOOLING AT SEVENTH GRADEDr. Coffman Gives Figures to Show Majority of Teachers  
Are Inadequately Trained

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 23 (Special).—That 300,000 of the 700,000 teachers in the United States have never had regular public-school training above the seventh grade, was the statement made by Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, before the annual convention of the Southern California Teachers' Association, which closes its session here tonight.

Dr. Coffman also said that only 500,000 out of the 700,000 instructors have gone more than two years beyond the eighth grade in school, and added that Great Britain, Germany, and France all rank ahead of the United States.

Dr. Coffman's assertions resulted in a storm of discussion and today R. H. Lane, assistant superintendent of the Los Angeles schools, gave this statement to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The figures given by Dr. Coffman are true. The reason for such a situation lies in the fact that the thousands of one-room country schools scattered all over the country do not pay enough money to keep an educated teacher and the greater number of these schools bring down the average."

It was stated by Dr. A. H. Sutherland, head of the Department of Psychology and Research in Los Angeles, that such a condition was not true in California. The standard requirement for teachers and scale of salaries paid in this State are higher than all but a very few of the states, according to Dr. Sutherland.

More than 6000 teachers, from all parts of Southern California, attended the week's institute, and some of the most noted educators from middle

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## T. S. DENTON LEADS INTERSTATE RACE

Title Defender, Layton, Goes Into Second Place in Billiard League Standing

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING

Player	W.	L.	H.R.	P.C.
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	14	8	818	
J. M. Layton, St. Louis	14	6	11,700	
R. L. Canefax, New York	15	7	9,682	
Otto Reisel, Philadelphia	13	7	1,503	
Clarence Jackson, Detroit	10	6	9,625	
Harry Wakefield, Milwaukee	11	9	11,550	
C. A. McCourt, Chicago	12	10	12,340	
P. E. Maupome, Chicago	11	11	11,500	
H. H. Heil, Toledo	7	11	11,389	
John Hahman, Buffalo	6	10	8,375	
Byron Gillette, Buffalo	6	10	8,375	
George Moore, New York	5	12	2,778	
Frank Lowe, Cleveland	12	7	2,089	
E. W. Lookabaugh, Pittsburgh	6	13	8,250	

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—T. S. Denton of Kansas City, soundly entrenched in first place in the campaign for the championship of the National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, is certain of retaining it for two weeks more, at least, for the players take vacations for that period with no contest in sight.

During the week J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., defending the title, wrested second place from R. L. Canefax of New York, when the latter split a double bill with E. W. Lookabaugh of Pittsburgh. Layton improved his own average by taking two games from Frank Lopez of Cleveland.

Lopez found the travelling harder than Lookabaugh, winning only one of eight games, while the Pittsburgh player drew three from the journey. The Cleveland player divided with P. E. Maupome of Chicago, but was repulsed by Harry Wakefield of Milwaukee, Layton and Denton. Lookabaugh lost doubles to C. A. McCourt, fellow townsman, and to Otto Reisel of Philadelphia, and cleaned up on George Moore of New York.

The league was furnished a surprise by Clarence Jackson and Layton, who played Monday at Sedalia a pair of games, scheduled last for St. Louis. Layton apparently has abandoned St. Louis for his home town. Jackson divided the meeting with him, thus recording one of the best tours yet made, taking five of eight games on the road.

Apparently the race has settled down to a steady grind. Early games brought out a few sensations in the way of high runs and low innings, but there has been nothing of this kind for several weeks. Canefax, however, approached within an inning of his own 32-inning low game in running out on Lookabaugh Thursday. Reisel's 29-inning classic stands as the record. None of the players bettered their own high runs during the period.

## WRESTLERS OF MANY LANDS TO COMPETE

With men who claim Bavaria, Italy, Poland, Spain, and the United States as their native lands scheduled to compete, the wrestling tournament which is to take place at Mechanics Hall Monday night will be much in the nature of an international competition.

The main event of the evening will bring together a Spanish wrestler, Andreas Castano, who is also a treader of note in Spain, as well as heavy-weight wrestling champion of that country, Cuba, and Mexico, and Renato Gardini, one time heavy-weight title holder of Italy. Gardini has long been located in this country, and his followers believe that Castano will have quite a proposition on his hands.

Waldek Zbyszko and Henri Lombayer, the Bavarian champion, will meet in the runner-up to the main event. Zbyszko has held the world's heavy-weight title, and is possessed by Edward Lewis. Lombayer is expected to furnish ample opposition, having gained a fall over Stanislaus Zbyszko in an exhibition match.

In the other event Frank Judson, Harvard University wrestling coach, and John Prindle, a wrestler of merit from Indiana, will meet. The work of Judson is fast coming to the fore and recent decisive wins for the Crimson coach have brought him to the attention of his followers as a possible contestant for championship honors in the near future.

## CALIFORNIA FOOTBALL TEAM HAS A REMARKABLE RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 23.—New chapters in the football history of the Pacific coast were written by the University of California eleven during the last three seasons, in which it scored the record-breaking number of 27 victories without one defeat. Only one game, that against Washington and Jefferson, was tied.

The powerful California scoring machine, rated one of the strongest in the Nation, piled up 1220 points in its 28 games during the three seasons and held its opponents to 81 points. The Bears have scored 15 points to every one scored by an opposing team over the period.

California, during the three seasons, met the strongest teams it could find. All the Pacific Coast Conference eleven, including Washington State, Oregon, Southern California, Leland Stanford and Washington were played and defeated. In addition, the Bears two years ago won from Ohio State, then champion of the "Big Ten," and attempted to play Princeton, Yale or

## Three Star Three-Cushion Billiard Players



BYRON GILLETTE  
Buffalo

## DARTMOUTH HAS MANY VETERANS

Basketball Squad Will Resume Practice on Dec. 28—Zahn Is Coaching

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 23 (Special).—Dartmouth's varsity basketball squad will return to Hanover Dec. 28 to resume its daily practice sessions in preparation for the game with Knox College of Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 3, the fourth contest on the schedule and the first to be played after the Christmas holidays.

George Zahn, starting his fourth season as coach of Green basketball quintets, had a plethora of veteran material on hand when the first practice was held in November, and in addition nearly all of the members of last year's undefeated freshman team, which was coached by him and there-fore familiar with his style of play. Zahn has cut the varsity squad to 17 men, and has settled on his first-team lineup, which has started all of the early season games.

Capt. T. H. Cullen '23 is starting his third season at left forward for the Green. The diminutive leader was high scorer in the Intercollegiate League last season and highest scorer in free throws. For his punting name Cullen has A. V. Goldstein '24, varsity football tackle for two seasons, and center and guard on last year's five. Coach Zahn has shifted him to forward this winter as he is a stronger player on the offensive than the defense.

As substitute forwards Coach Zahn has D. R. Moore '23, veteran of last year's team and football letter man for two seasons, and E. H. Edwards '25, center on the 1925 freshman quintet.

Karl Friedman '25 has won the center position. He played a forward on the freshman five a year ago and more than 50 field goals in the 10 games played. He is heavier and taller this season, and so has been shifted to the pivot position. In the early games he has shown that his shooting is just as accurate as it was last year.

M. H. Watkins '24 is substitute center. He played on his freshman team two years ago and was on the varsity squad last winter. He played end on the football eleven this fall.

Coach Zahn is even more strongly fortified in the defense positions. He has chosen as first-team guards, J. A. S. Miller '23 and H. C. Saylor '25. Miller, captain of the Green five last season, is playing his third season of varsity basketball at Dartmouth. He is thoroughly schooled in the Zahn tactics of defense, having captained his freshman quintet three years ago. He is fast, aggressive, and an accurate long-range shooter; he scored 27 field goals in the Intercollegiate League race last season.

Saylor, who was leader of the 1925 freshman five, has beaten out F. X. Heep '23, letter man of two seasons, for the other guard position. He is heavily built, a very hard man to pass when near his own goal, and is particularly adept at dribbling down the floor to his opponent's basket.

As substitutes for Miller and Saylor, Coach Zahn has Heep, a steady player and a good shot from the field, and L. O. Goas '25, guard on the 1925 freshman team. Both Heep and Goas are accurate free throw tossers.

The lineup of the first team may be somewhat changed before the first Intercollegiate League game is played, but the 10 players mentioned will undoubtedly constitute the regular squad for the rest of the season.

Coach Zahn has been stressing a fast passing game with no shooting for the basket until the ball has been worked down close to the opponent's goal. Only occasionally are long shots attempted.

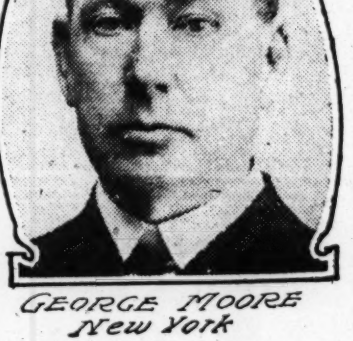
Harvard, but a game could not be arranged.

During the three years the highest score made by California was 127 points, made against the weaker St. Mary's College eleven. In that game the Bears scored an average of 2.1 points a minute. Another record score of 38 to 0 was made by California in 1920 in the "big game" against its old rival, Leland Stanford Junior University.

Next year may find a weaker team at California, because eight of the Bear veterans, stars for three years, will be graduated in the spring. Among them are H. B. Muller '23, all-American end; J. B. Morrison '23, who ranks among the highest-scoring full-backs in the country, and C. F. Erb '22, quarterback, one of the greatest ever developed on the coast.

Andrew Smith, California coach, however, has another eleven in preparation for next year which observers believe will take its place above the average western team.

## MOTORISMS



GEORGE MOORE  
New York

LEVEN months of 1922 have shown a motor vehicle production greater by 140,923 than the entire best previous year on record, 1920, when 2,205,197 cars and trucks were built. With another month to go, looks as though the predicted figure of 2,500,000 for 1922 would be reached, as November showed an output of 232,900 vehicles, bringing the total to December 1, 2,248,120. For eight consecutive months production figures have passed the 200,000 mark.

Under the auspices of the French Government a fleet of five motor vehicles is crossing the Sahara Desert for the purpose of proving the practicability of a trade route from Toungout, the most southerly town in Algeria, to Timbuctoo, where there is rail and water connection with the West African coast. Using camels with normal load, this journey usually takes from six to seven months, although racing camels with light loads have been known to make the trip in two and a half months. By motor averaging 120 miles a day the end-to-end journey will be made in about two weeks. If as successfully anticipated motor service will be a big factor in opening up an enormously wealthy undeveloped region.

Four French vehicles are being used with rubber and canvas creeper bands. The power plant comprises a four-cylinder engine of 58 by 100 mm. bore and stroke, with a plate clutch and three-speed gearbox forming a unit with it. Cooling is by thermo-siphon flow, with a bigger capacity radiator than the passenger car. The engine is mounted on top of the radiator, and a couple of lateral radiators to left and right of the hood, just to the rear of the main radiator. The cooling system is so laid out that if traveling slowly with a following wind the current of air can pass from rear to front instead of from front to rear. The engine starting has been simplified by a "push" button, and the engine is so light that it can be carried by hand.

Estimates made by the State Tax Commission, which controls automobile registration in New York State, predict that this Commonwealth will be the first in this country to tag more than 1,000,000 vehicles. According to these estimates it is predicted that there will be registration plates issued to 851,199 passenger cars, 194,000 motor trucks, 38,500 buses, 3295 trailers, and 27,950 motor cycles, a total of 1,113,644 motor vehicles in 1923. New York City alone will have 251,000 passenger cars, 72,000 trucks, 16,000 buses, and 125 trailers. In 1923 New York will collect its registration fees according to weight instead of price, horsepower, and age. Cars weighing 3500 pounds or less will pay 50 cents; those over 3500, 75 cents per 100. The minimum fee is \$10 for six, eight, or twelve-cylinder cars and \$3 for any other car.

The Coppa Florio race, held over a wild Sicilian course east of Palermo, was won by André Bollot, driving a French car. The 250 American miles in 7 h. 9 m., making an average of 37.5 miles per hour. Although the piston displacements varied from 1500 to practically 5000 c.c., the big cars had no advantage over the small ones.

January will be rather busy with automobile shows all over the country. Starting with the Erie, Pa., show, from Jan. 1 to 6, the big show in New York under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, from Jan. 6 to 13, gets under way. At the same time, Jan. 8 to 13, the second National Automobile Builders' Show will be held at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, New York City. During the week Jan. 13-20 three shows take place: the first in Philadelphia, the Twenty-Second Annual Automobile Show; the second in Buffalo, the Twenty-First Annual Show; and the third in Oakland, Cal., being the fifth annual show in that city. During the week, Jan.

## ILLINOIS A. C. TO HOLD OPEN MEET

Weissmuller Will Be Sent After the 220-Yard Crawl Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—John Weissmuller, a swimmer of more than two score world's sprinting records, will be sent after a new record in the 220-yard crawl in an open meet, to be held here Jan. 4 by the Tricolor Club. Seven events for men and three for women are to feature the program.

Chief competition for the I. A. C. aquarum stars is expected to be furnished by the Chicago Athletic Association. Coach Harry Hazelhurst is putting his Cherry Circle swimmers back into competition in local pools, and has done creditably in two meets to date.

Another chance at the 160-yard relay race is offered the C. A. A. team. In a recent engagement at the same distance Hazelhurst's combination beat the world's record and there is at least a wealth of players capable of producing most interesting play.

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## College Billiard Tourney Proposed

Interest Shown in Harvard Union Championship, Won by Wilson

A tournament to determine the New England intercollegiate champions at pocket billiards and plain billiards has been proposed as a close sequel to the success attending a tourney which has been in progress at Harvard University, and which was finished last night. While there are several obstacles which might make it hard to get an intercollegiate event under way, there is no small amount of sentiment in favor of it, and there is at least a wealth of players capable of producing most interesting play.

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## HOCKEY TEAMS IMPROVING FAST

Double-Header Christmas Night—B. A. A. Defeats Pittsburgh

With the first league game of the eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association scheduled for Jan. 1, the three Boston representative teams are fast rounding into shape. The Boston Athletic Association has the advantage over the Victoria Hockey Club and the Boston Hockey Club, according to the showing of each on the ice up to the present. Christmas night, more opportunity will be given to compare the teams, when the B. A. A. meets the Victorias and B. H. C. plays Boston College. This will be the second meeting between the B. A. A. and Victorias, the Unicorn being victor in the last encounter 4 to 0. The Boston Hockey Club will appear for the second time this season and will be given an excellent opportunity to improve, for Boston College has a strong team.

In a game, replete with action and thrills, the Boston Athletic Association hockey team defeated the Pittsburgh Hockey Club, 4 to 1, in the Boston Arena, last night. The visitors entered the game supposedly with the advantage over the home team, but with the addition of G. P. Gera and Edward Enright in center and left wing, respectively, the forward line of the B. A. A. was strong enough to furnish the needed finish to make it a hockey team.

The B. A. A. checked back with trained ability that prevented numerous advances going beyond the ice. The visitors had a great collection of forwards, but when it came to defense men their weakness was found. The difference between the strength of the defense of each team was the indirect cause of the score. The B. A. A. was scored on for the first time last night.

Pittsburgh looked good for a second win just 19 seconds after play started, as P. A. Sullivan scored on a long shot from mid-ice that Goalkeeper A. A. La Croix did not see. The followers of the B. A. A., however, were immediately encouraged, for they saw Pittsburgh attempt to score again with every sort of attack it could muster, but to no avail, for the stiffest sort of opposition was presented. Nine minutes had passed, when Geran tied the score by a perfect exhibition of dribbling through the Pittsburgh defense, drawing out the goaltender and sending the puck into the net. Not of the spectacular kind of dribbling exhibited by Drury, but a perfectly logical and well-directed, long shot and caromed-off many rebounds. So earnestly did the visitors try to score that several penalties were required. For seven minutes both teams traveled back and forth from one goal to the other with great speed, but no scoring took place until Geran tied the score. Pittsburgh broke loose and with fine passing played the Pittsburgh team, Geran scoring. Edward Enright played his first game for the B. A. A. and scored on a lone play, carrying the puck down the ice to the right and swerving over to the visitors' net, counting for the last point of the game. The summary:

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## WASHINGTON HAS PROMISING TEAM

Indications Are That Coach Applegran Will Have a Hard-Playing and Aggressive Five

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23 (Special).—Washington University's basketball team, which will open its conference season against Oklahoma here on Jan. 12, gives promise of being one of the best quintets the Red and Green has produced in several years.

Twenty candidates, including four members of last year's varsity squad and a number of former freshmen stars, are working out every weekday at Francis Gymnasium. There are at least two capable players trying for each position, and the competition is expected to produce a hard-playing and aggressive team. Coach C. O. Applegran, who coached the team last year, will again have charge of the squad. Applegran was a regular on the University of Illinois team that won the Western Conference championship in 1914-15, and the following year he was chosen for back guard on the All-Western team. He coached the Detroit Northern High School team into an interscholastic championship in 1918, and the following year led Allegheny College through a successful season.

The Red and Green were able to win only one of the other games last year, although four contests required an extra period of play and several others were lost by a slight margin. A conspicuous lack of material handicapped the team throughout the season.

This year, however, Coach Applegran has plenty of material and is planning to produce a winner. Both the long and short passing game will be used, but the latter style of play will be favored owing to the fact that the Red and Green have plenty of speed at their disposal.

Capt. W. T. Thumser '23, will play center. Thumser is a brilliant floor man and an accurate shot from any angle. This is his third and last year on the team.

A. C. Schnaus '24, back guard, is the other regular from last year's team around which the 1922-23 organization is being built. Schnaus is a powerful fellow and a bull on the defense. Last year he was his first on the team.

Alfred W. Cantwell '24 and Frank D. Debolt '23 were also members of last year's squad, although they were not used regularly. Both men, however, have developed into varsity material. Cantwell will probably alternate with Schnaus at the guard, while Debolt will be available as a forward.

F. H. Wagner '25, who starred as a freshman last year, will regularly play running guard. He is a good all-round player, equally able on attack and defense, and is extremely fast.

In J. J. Minner '25, who will work with Debolt at the other end, Washington has a player destined to prove a star in Valley circles. Minner played on the freshman team two years ago, but did not attend the university last year. For all around ability he is second to none on the team and much is expected of him. He is also an accurate tosser of free throws from fouls.

Members of last year's freshman squad are making a strong bid for regular places. J. G. Hutton '25, and M. V. Lyle '25, forwards; T. E. Quinn '25, and H. A. Wehncke '25, guards; and F. D. Greene '25, a center, are sure to see action regularly. O. K. Neffs '25 and S. A. Weber '25, forwards; and P. K. Weil '25, another center candidate, are showing promise of development.

C. M. Nupert '25, J. D. Tañcil '23, E. G. Harris '24, W. A. Fries '23, P. H. Manning '24 and P. W. Davidson '24 are upperclassmen trying for places on the team. None of these has had much experience.

The Red and Green schedule this year calls for 15 conference games, nine of which will be played on the home floor. Washington will play two games with each team in the conference except the Kansas Aggies. One of each pair of games will be played on the opponent's home court, with the exception of the games with Drake, both of which will be played in St. Louis.

**Cornell Five Will Take Holiday Trip**

Basketball Team to Assemble Last of Next Week

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 23 (Special).—A squad of 17 men, representing the survivors of a larger squad of some 50 to 60 who came out for the Cornell University basketball team about six weeks ago, will go on the road during the Christmas holidays to tune up for the regular season, including the Intercollegiate League contests, in a series of holiday practice games. The players have gone to their homes for the Christmas holidays, but they will come together again late next week to resume the trip, being scheduled to play St. Bonaventure at Allegheny, N. Y., on Jan. 1, University of Rochester at Rochester on Jan. 2, and Canisius College at Buffalo on Jan. 3.

This trip will probably settle the permanent line-up of the Cornell five for the important games that start in January. The principal problem confronting Coach H. B. Ortner has been, and possibly still is, to develop a capable center to succeed W. F. Rippe '22, captain last season and for two years varsity center, one of the most reliable men on the team. The basketball ranks also lost by graduation C. N. Barkley '22, forward; J. H. Porter '22, forward, and E. H. Cornish '22, guard.

The nucleus of veterans available at the beginning of the season consisted of Capt. J. H. Luther '23, right forward; G. H. Capron '24, left forward, and T. H. Crabtree '24, left guard, besides C. F. Wedell '24, a guard who had played in several

games last season, showing great promise, only to be compelled to retire about mid-season.

After he had tried out several new men at center Coach Ortner realized that he could not solve the problem by developing a youngster, and so shifted Captain Luther from forward to center, at the same time using Wedell as an alternate in the center position. Whether Luther will fit into this position and whether the team can be adjusted to him are problems to be settled by the holiday trip. Luther is a typical forward, and he has had no experience as a center but Ortner thinks he may develop. Should he prove satisfactory in this position, Wedell will probably be shifted to forward, where he will fight it out for a regular position with E. W. Meyers '25, a fast Montanan who is making a fine bid for a regular place this year. Meyers was on the freshman squad last season.

At present Capron, of last year's varsity and Meyers are scheduled to play forwards until the issue between Luther and Wedell at center is settled. Should Wedell make the better center, Luther of course will go back to his old position at right forward as he is one of the fastest men and the surest shot on the team.

Besides Crabtree, the leading guards are R. L. Maier '23 and M. L. Byron '24, both newcomers to varsity basketball, but with considerable experience in the intercollegiate teams. These men have made a good impression. In general it would seem that if the center problem can be satisfactorily adjusted, the Ithacans ought to develop a formidable basketball team, which, however, needs a good deal of practice before it can acquire the necessary smooth team play. In Luther they have one of the finest foul shooters in the league. The team, for the most part is composed of young eager players, Luther being the only man who has been on the varsity for more than one year, and the enthusiasm is counted upon to offset the lack of seasoning. Indeed one of the difficulties with the Cornell five in the early part of last season was that too many of the players had been playing varsity basketball too long.

Basketball in later years has become practically a major sport, though not so labeled. In fact, distinction between major and minor sports are now abandoned by decision of the athletic council and each sport seeks its own level in student interest. Crowds of from 3000 to 4000 will see the league games this winter. The regular schedule follows:

Jan. 6—Colgate College at Ithaca; 9—University of Syracuse at Ithaca; 12—Columbia University at New York; 13—Yale University at New Haven; 20—Columbia University at New York; 21—Cornell University at Ithaca; 25—Princeton University at Ithaca; 26—University of Pennsylvania at Ithaca; 30—University of Syracuse at Ithaca; 31—Dartmouth College at Ithaca; 1—Princeton University at Ithaca; 2—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 4—Columbia University at Ithaca; 10—Yale University at Ithaca; 17—Dartmouth College at Ithaca.

**NACK WINS ILLINOIS TITLE**

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—Daniel Nack of the Chicago A. A. U. team, won the roller-skating championship of Illinois today as the result of his victory last night in the three-mile final race. It was his fourth straight success in the tourney. His time was 10m. 53.1-58. A teammate, Randolph Windisch, was second, and William Schriens of the Opal A. A. was third.

## OPPIDANS DEFEAT COLLEGERS IN ANNUAL ETON WALL GAME

Former, Who Have Been Trying to Score a Goal for 81 Years, Win by 3 Shies to 0

ETON, England, Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence).—For 81 years at least the Oppidans have been trying to score a goal against the Collegers in the strange but strenuous wall game that is played only at Eton College—England's famous public school—and, as they won this year by 3 shies to 0, they have still to attain the summit of their ambition. This annual game, on St. Andrew's Day, between the boys living in the masters' houses and the Collegers, who reside in the college proper, is an event not to be missed by the enthusiastic Etonian, past or present, and, as a matter of fact, it is more than likely that Oppidans are the only spectators who understand the play to any great extent. To the uninitiated, it is certainly a curious game.

The scene of action is a high brick wall in the Slough Road, and it is on the top of this that youthful Oppidans congregate, and utter words, or rather sounds, of encouragement to the heaving mass of players beneath. Until the ball reaches calx, the vociferation goes unchecked, but when the ball is in calx there is observed, by order, a tense silence. Calx, it may be mentioned, is a space of 10 yards in front of each goal and is defined by a white line across the field of play at right angles to, but not reaching the wall. This line is terminated by a furrow some 12 yards out, and it is only in calx that a shy can be obtained, a shy being appealed for by the player who can, in a specially formed "bully," rather akin to a rugby football scrimmage, hook up the ball with his foot and touch it with his hand. The wall plays an important part in this performance, which is stoutly opposed and calls forth not a few Spartan qualities. The player who considers he has accomplished the feat shouts "Got it," and should the referee acquiesce, is allowed a shy, or throw, at goal. As the goal at one end, is the trunk of an elm tree and, at the other, a small door, the chance of a shy being "converted" is exceedingly remote; indeed, since records of the games have been kept, only three goals have been scored—all by collegers, in 1842, 1885, and 1903. Ten unsuccessful shies are equivalent to one successful one. The space before the tree is termed bad calx, that before the door, good calx, the appellations presumably having some bearing on the fact that a left-footed kick is required en route for the tree.

As the wall figures so prominently in the game, it is not surprising that the three men in each team whose duties lie nearest it should be pro-

## PURDUE FIVE HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Prospects for Another Basketball Championship Team Are Very Good

LA FAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 23 (Special).—Chances for Purdue University to capture the Conference basketball championship are very good as Coach W. L. Lambert has four of his five regulars back again this season. R. A. Miller '22, star back guard was the only regular from last year's championship five who is lost. The Old Gold and Black players have a schedule of 12 Conference games and three contests with other colleges.

This season's squad has about 25 men on it. Coach Lambert who had been busy up till last week with the football squad has not had a good opportunity to see his candidates in action. B. B. Gullion '25, All-Conference center, had charge of the daily workouts, while Coach Lambert was with the football squad. The first cut which will bring the squad down to 15 players will not be made before two weeks.

Coach Lambert came to Purdue in 1916 and brought the team out of the cellar to a first division position. He left in 1917 to take charge of athletics at Camp Taylor. Returning in 1918, he was given a squad of inexperienced men out of which to mold a five. His results, while satisfactory, did not bring a championship. Starting the 1919 school semester, several veterans who had been in the army returned to resume their studies. After losing the first two Conference games, Coach Lambert's men came back and took the remaining 10 games by large scores. That year Purdue finished in second place. The 1920-21 season saw Coach Lambert with two regulars and one substitute back. This time he brought his team to the finish for a tie for the championship. Last year his men had an undisputed hold on the title. Coach Lambert is one of the most popular coaches on the athletic staff at Purdue.

A. B. Masters '22, captain of this season's team, is playing his third year on the squad. His position is at forward. His first year, he was used as a substitute in practically every game. Last season, with W. G. Eversman '23, as his running mate at forward, he was able to break up the opponents' offense and take the ball down the floor. Masters is not in condition for the team at the present. Eversman has been playing football and is in good shape for his final year on the team. His previous record is the same as Masters'.

Gullion was the sensation of the Conference last season with his wonderful basket ability. In practice, so far this season, he has shown that he was not lost the ability to make baskets from any part of the floor. Coach Lambert will build his scoring machine around Gullion, who plays center. D. V. Holwerda '23, who stepped in and took D. S. White's place at floor guard when he was declared ineligible in the middle of the season last year, is out to hold the position again this year. W. H. Robbins '25,

a former All-State high school floor guard, is counted on to give Holwerda a hard battle for the place.

F. E. Treat '23 and E. M. Hawkins '24, substitute forwards last year, are being tried out for the back guard position. L. L. Stewart '25 and F. J. Wellman '25, who played with the freshmen last year and who made the football team this fall, are two other strong candidates for the back guard position. E. A. Long '23 and F. L. Jarvis '24, substitute forwards last year, complete Coach Lambert's list of experienced men.

The remainder of the squad had had considerable experience on high school teams, but have never been off the varsity squad. The most promising players among these are: A. D. Heffner '24, J. K. Tompkins '23, J. P. Moss '24, and H. C. Holwerda '23, forwards, will be the valuable men for Coach Lambert to use in practice games against the varsity. P. W. Neuman '25, star on the freshman team last year is working hard to be Gullion's understudy at the center position. G. W. Kennedy '23, and J. G. Christie '24, are two other back guard candidates, but lack experience.

**U. S. GOLFERS TO INVADE CUBA**  
New York, Dec. 23—John Farrell, professional at Quaker Ridge, and J. M. Garner of Pebble Beach, former United States open golf champion, will invade Cuba next year to engage in a series of exhibition matches with the Cuban professionals who are at the Havana Country Club. Farrell and Garner will play in several tournaments and leave for Havana immediately after the close of the San Antonio tournament. They are scheduled to sail from New Orleans on Feb. 10.

## The Ruralist and His Problems

THE average urban dweller does not realize the extent to which the farmer contributes to his holiday festivity, to the background that assists so happily in giving the setting for the spirit of Christmas. For the countryman's part is not merely to pile high the festive board. He sends his choice fowl, his tender vegetables, his cranberries, nuts, raisins, fruit and grain. But the wreaths, the Christmas trees, the green and red of Christmas, are produced and prepared from the farms to meet the holiday market.

In this year of depressing farm conditions, the holiday market is most important to many a farming family. Not a few who have worked for weeks before Christmas gathering green and weaving it into wreaths to be carried to the nearest city and sold along with Christmas trees, holly berries, bay baskets of cones and bayberries, and all the color and freshness of the winter and fall of the year, that they can secure and serve up for the enjoyment of the city at the Yuletide. This apparently trivial seasonal activity may have a tremendous part in tiding over serious hard times on the farm this winter.

A correspondent of a leading agricultural weekly suggests the substitution of Leghorn hens for the turkey as the national bird. Some poultrymen would insist that the Rhode Island Red or the Plymouth Rock, white or barred, had a greater claim to supremacy than the Leghorn. But that the turkey is scarcely the popular Thanksgiving and Christmas bird it once was is evident from the golden flavor of the market quotations in holiday season, practically the only season in which there is appreciable sale for turkeys.

The turkey is indeed a rare sight in farming regions where flocks of turkeys were once to be found on every farm. The number of breeding birds in America shrank two-thirds in a 20-year period. In Vermont, famous for its fine plump turkeys, there were 70,000 breeding turkeys in 1890, and fewer than 10,000 by 1910. There are not today turkeys enough to supply even the occasional luxury demand. The turkey has gone off the board of most people to be supplanted by chicken or duck or other meat as the pièce de résistance of the holiday feast. The turkey thrived as a frontier bird. With room to roam, with cheap feed, little necessary attention, natural fattening food in acorns, beechnuts, home-grown grain, turkeys were profitable farm products, and offered a ready cash crop for farmers in remote districts, being of sufficient value to warrant transportation in the days before the refrigerator car and the automobile truck. But with the ill of more congested conditions entered difficulties that made the raising of turkeys a precarious enterprise.

As an important farm product, in Vermont for instance, turkeys have given way to hens, eggs, butter and fluid milk. So far as her prevalence on our farms is concerned, or the popular consumption of her products, the hen Leghorn, Rock, Wyandotte, or Rhode Island Red as the local taste may prefer has definitely displaced the turkey as the national bird.

The turkey has, however, an advantage that these practical poultrymen overlook. It is a North American bird; our hens are modifications of European and Asiatic species. And, being so picturesque a part of our national legend, the turkey has a place in the imagination of the average American that will maintain its supremacy even after its physical presence on the Thanksgiving table has become a national memory.

Students of economics are congratulating the American Farm Bureau Federation that it is seeking the hopelessness of attempting to cure economic ills by legislation alone, and is definitely seeking business reorganization to eliminate wastes. Further progress will be made toward a satisfactory price for farm products, they declare, when farmers give up expecting to market at a profit anything they happen to have a notion to raise, and seek to adjust their production to the market demands of the consuming centers they seek to supply.

## Illinois President for College Games

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23 (Special).—Declaring his belief in intercollegiate games, David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois, said in a message read at the dinner of the Chicago Illinois Club to the Illinois football team and coaches last night that they should be considered as legitimate parts of educational programs along with physical education and the intramural sports, and fostered to the extent that they are a helpful division of the field of education.

"Intercollegiate contests may be regarded as the third division of a physical education program," the message said.

"They become objectionable only when they displace intramural sports or are out of proportion with the rest of the program."

"I speak only of their educational value and place. They are, so to speak, the prize exhibitions participated in by those who have through proper training become entitled to be selected as the representatives of the physical education of the institution."

"Viewed from this angle, intercollegiate contests become a matter for the faculties to foster to the extent that they are a legitimate and helpful division of the field of education."

**CAMP RENEWAL PROPOSED**  
HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23—A recommendation that the state military camp grounds at Ninette be thoroughly reconstructed in order to de-

away with buildings that have passed their usefulness is the outstanding feature of the biennial report of Brig. Gen. Lucius B. Barbour, quartermaster-general. The estimated cost of modernizing the camp will be from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

**AMERICAN HENLEY PLANS**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23—The Union Boat Club of Boston and Harvard University will row in the American Henley regatta May 26 on the Schuylkill River. Syracuse, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania also will enter crews.

**HATRED OR COMPASSION, WHICH?**  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As secretary of the Association to Abolish War, the basic ideas of which are familiar to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, I have received the first issue of a new French periodical, the organ of "Association Universelle pour Supprimer le Crime de Guerre." It bears the date of Nov. 11, marking the fourth anniversary of Armistice Day. Four years ago the organization was established with the definite object to abolish war by means of a "real general society of nations." It appears to have gotten a strong foothold in France and also in Belgium. Among its adherents are parliamentary groups, both in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies of France. It seeks co-operation with anti-war organizations in other countries. It is not pacifist in the full sense of the word, but it goes a long way. The idea that the brave soldiers of France fought in the Great War, chiefly in order that there might never be another war, moved not so much by hatred of the foe as by hatred of war, is prominent in several articles of the periodical. The political organization of all the nations, vanquished as well as victors, the United States of course included, is held to be the indispensable means by which the accursed thing called war is to be abolished. A plan for such organization, providing for legislative, judicial, and executive departments, on the foundation of a world constitution and a universally accepted code of international law, has been drawn up. Until this plan has been put into operation even to its details, "France ought to remain on the defensive, herself guarding her own security, that she may not become the prey of Prussian militarism." It is held that the existing League of Nations should be the agency through which the genuine all-embracing "society of nations" is brought into being.

One may question the practicability of a scheme of world organization calling for a super-state, and yet rejoice over an earnest effort to rid the world of war. The following extract from one of the contributed articles in the periodical shows a commendable spirit:

Even in defeated Germany, despite the fanatical incitements of certain classes, a widespread and deeply grounded movement against the whole idea of a new war is revealing itself in the masses of the people. Pacifist gatherings multiply and a part at least of the German people . . . are accessible to the great and noble idea of a reconciliation of the nations. . . .

These founded for the sole purpose of cultivating hatred of the German, of preserving the memory of the crimes which the soldiers of the Kaiser com-

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

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## Men of Large Affairs:

THROUGHOUT the world are many men occupying important positions in business who are regular readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

They like the Monitor because it is clean, reliable and informative.

They like it for its thoroughness in handling the news of business, finance and investments.

They like it because it keeps them abreast of the times and because they can place it in the hands of the growing boy and the growing girl without first making diligent use of the blue pencil.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS.

Anecdotes of César Franck  
Related by André Messager

Paris Nov. 29. Special Correspondence.

IN CONNECTION with the centenary of César Franck, André Messager, the composer, made a statement in one of the recent issues of the *Figaro* which was most interesting. Speaking of Franck, he said:

"He was a member of the committee of the Société Nationale for a long time and became its president on the resignation of Saint-Saëns. No one was a more earnest attendant of the Sunday afternoon sessions than he. He showed the liveliest interest in the numerous works that were submitted and exercised always a generous indulgence in their examination. The committee was composed of men much younger than Franck, yet never would he in this wide world have allowed one of his new compositions to go on a program without their vote of approval. He was solicitous to a degree in conforming to the standards they stood for."

"Vacation time was the only one that he could consecrate to composing, absorbed at other times as he was in his duties as organist and professor. Each year, at the early October reunion of the committee, the following typical scene would take place. 'Well, cher maître, Franck would be asked, have you brought us something new this year?' 'Yes,' he would invariably reply, 'I have accomplished some good work.' And this work would be nothing less than the quintet, the *Prélude*, *Choral and Fugue*, the *Variations Symphoniques*, the string quartet or the sonata for piano and violin. I can picture him now,

seated at the piano, playing his compositions to us, and waiting for the result of the vote. The vote, mind you, was not always altogether unanimous; for the quintet there were two that were negative. But I think that those two opponents have often regretted that day. This piece, the first of a series of chamber music done in his latter period, was produced Jan. 17, 1880. At the piano was Saint-Saëns, while the quartet was composed of Marsick, Remy, Van Woelfelheim, and Loya. So great was the success it achieved, that, contrary to custom, it was presented for a second time with the same artists, Mlle. Poitevin taking Saint-Saëns' place."

"Finally, still another execution took place after the publication of the work, and the honor fell to me to play the piano part along with Lefort, Guide, Vannereau, and Loeb. From that period has the great renown of the piece gone forth, at least among musicians."

"Another pleasant souvenir is that of when the members of the committee had the habit of coming together at a dinner at the end of each season. This particular year there were Fauré, d'Indy, Duparc, Chabrier, and others, and the idea came to us at the end of the dinner to take 'Father' Franck to the Folies-Bergères. He consented readily, but I'll never forget the expression of astonishment that came over his face when he reached the place. Music halls were things that did not exist in the life of César Franck, and the sole expression of opinion that he emitted was, 'C'est très intéressant.' But I don't think he ever gave the place another thought."

Novelties on Program  
of Boston Symphony

The ninth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, took place yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program was as follows:

Spontini—Overture to "La Vestale."  
Stravinsky—Suite No. 1 from the Ballet, "Pulchella," after Pergolesi.  
Smetana—Symphonic Poem "Vltava."  
Dohnányi—Concerto for Violin and Orchestra.  
Wagner—Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde."  
Albert Spalding was the soloist.

The overture to Spontini's "Vestale," performed for the first time in 1807, was played yesterday for the first time at these concerts. Thus it waited for over 100 years to come to performance here, and there is no reason to doubt that it may wait another hundred before another performance. It was interesting merely as a curiosity. It is in a style long since gone out of fashion, a style composed equally of bombast and triviality, partaking in not a few particulars of the character of the composer himself. Yet Spontini was considered no mean musician in his day and held majestic sway as the arbiter of things operatic. Mr. Monteux has oftentimes been more happy in his choice of pieces for revival.

Stravinsky has treated Pergolesi's music for the most part kindly. Only here and there do his extravaganzas, in matters of orchestration crop out. In the final movement the glissandi on the trombone (more often associated with the music of the dance hall) and the passages for a solo double bass seem out of keeping with the gentle, unaffected character of Pergolesi's music. So, too, is the shriek of the piccolo in the opening measures of the Scherzino. Otherwise the music is not too modernized. The use of solo stringed instruments, contrasted with the larger group (a device familiar to students of Corelli's concerti grossi and similar works) is a happy revival of a time honored procedure. This suite was played for the first time in America.

Dohnányi's Concerto was given its first performance in Boston. Its four movements contain much that is effective, much that is novel, yet there is no striving for new things; the music is natural, unlabored, expressive. Only in the opening cadenza and passage work for the solo violin at the beginning of the first and last movements does the music seem somewhat purposeless and long drawn out. The playing of both soloist and orchestra was deserving of the highest praise and the concerto was a welcome relief from the overfamiliar pieces which violinists usually choose for the display of their talents.

Wagner and Smetana contributed the right amount of well-known music to this novel program, that those doubtful and even suspicious of the untied might have some musical comfort during the afternoon. To be sure the concerto was received with a favor, but the applause for Spontini and Stravinsky was sparingly accorded. Regardless of the musical appeal of these compositions, of which opinions may vary, the remarkably fine playing of the orchestra and the skill of the conductor were worthy of greater encouragement.

S. M.

Paderewski and Hofmann  
Heard in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Paderewski never was so greatly and completely Paderewski to the hearing and thinking of Philadelphians as he was in the recital that returned him to the academy of music. His program was heard in a devotional hush, save for the applause that compelled five encores and was still insatiable. This was so much more than mere piano music. The element of personal exhibition was utterly absent. Here is a history-

maker who has made the piano a medium of eloquence still more potent than the speaking voice that he has transcended mechanics, technique and pianistic.

Yet the technique, as to which some had misgivings beforehand, has neither roughened nor thickened through any respite from the keys. It seemed, if anything, abler than ever to say what the music-maker wished it to declare for him. After half-a-dozen rolling preliminary chords to wake the instrument and silence those before him, he started with Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses," and under these thoughtful fingers fullest meaning is ascribable to the qualifying adjective. The music sounded greater than as Mendelssohn meant it, and made it the effect of a truly penetrative and philosophic interpretation. The Schumann Fantasia, op. 17, next in order, bears directions from the composer, indicative of his desire to have it played with temperamental variation of mood and manner, and in this spirit it was performed. Beethoven's Sonata "Appassionata" was the first sequel. It was a reading majestic in design, but rowing to the very fundament of human life in those reverberant lower octaves, in which the left hand showed its enormous tactile sinew unimpaired. There had to be an encore, and it was Schubert's A flat Impromptu.

Chopin group comprised the G minor Ballade, the Nocturne, op. 37, No. 2; the B flat minor Mazurka, op. 24, No. 4; the Scherzo in C sharp minor. A rarely thoughtful listener observed: "He is of the number of pianists who make an inspiring use of their silences as a background. And everything that he plays sounds as though it were born of the fresh inspiration of the moment, not learned long since, and now played to display an accomplishment." Through three numbers of Liszt the inspiration continued. The Liszt offerings were: "Au bord d'une source," "Etude de concert, F minor," and the famous E major Polonaise. The first of these was a miraculous fountain-shower of continually bubbling percussion, delicately liquid as the yellow grapes of Corinth. The Polonaise, mightily out-given, preluded four encores, that gave one to wonder at the pianist's generosity. These appendices were: "Meine Freuden"—Liszt's arrangement of a Polish song; Liszt's Second Rhapsody; Paderewski's "Spinning Song," taken at airplane speed.

By a dramatic coincidence, affording piano devotees a rare opportunity for comparative study of the styles of two of the outstanding virtuosi of the instrument, Josef Hofmann played on the same hall, and likewise began his program with the "Variations Sérieuses" of Mendelssohn. The concert was just half the length of Paderewski's, lasting an hour and a quarter. But every minute was filled "with 60 seconds' worth of distance run." The Mendelssohn variations were played with a smart explicitness, a polished accuracy that was neither frigid nor over-literal. The word "virtile" can never be very far from one's thought when listening to Hofmann. The physique of the man seems iron-muscled when he seeks to draw on the piano's uttermost reserves of

power. Yet he can and does easily abate the transports; he "rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm" at will. Nothing could have been more sedately gracious, courtly and old-worldly than his Gluck Gavotte, as Brahms so masterfully revamped it. A martial élan was infused into the Beethoven "Ruins of Athens" march, which is overworked by pianists great and small, and deserves a rest. The Chopin Polonaise in A was the fiery encore.

There followed nine Chopin études. These were the ones in E major, C sharp minor, A flat major ("Harp"), F major, C major, C sharp minor ("Duet"), G flat major ("Black Keys"), C minor ("Revolutionary"), and the "Butterfly" étude (an encore). The "Harp" étude was ethereally exquisite, and the "Black Keys" was a tour de force, but the "Revolutionary" étude was held of all with its prodigious dynamics, as though a whole orchestra concealed in the one instrument had mobilized for a grand rebellion of harmonious blacksmiths. The final offerings named in print were Liszt's "Consolation"—No. 4—and Spanish Rhapsody, but these were set forth so appealingly that a reading of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" came as the benedictional postlude.

F. L. W.

St. Louis Orchestra Plays  
a Boccherini Symphony

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Boccherini, since his day, has had little celebrity, save as the composer of a single elegant little minuet. In his day, however, he was held of all with its prodigious dynamics, as though a whole orchestra concealed in the one instrument had mobilized for a grand rebellion of harmonious blacksmiths. The final offerings named in print were Liszt's "Consolation"—No. 4—and Spanish Rhapsody, but these were set forth so appealingly that a reading of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" came as the benedictional postlude.

F. L. W.



"Grand Canal, Venice," From Etching by Frank M. Armington

Frank M. Armington's  
Etchings in Paris

Paris, Dec. 1. Special Correspondence.

THE exhibition at the Galerie Guilot of Frank M. Armington's works testifies to the well-known Canadian artist's versatility in subject, matter, and medium. Many people know Mr. Armington as a skillful oil-painter. But fewer know him as an etcher. And for many it was a revelation and a pleasant surprise to find a large group of lithographs and water colors.

Mr. Armington is interested in landscapes and portraits. When he has exhausted one country he tries another: Algeria, the South of France, Paris, Brittany, have in turn been visited by Mr. Armington. He excels at fixing the particularities of a site and a personage. The colors are appropriate to the subject. His Algerian landscapes are appealing by the unexpected themes all bathed in sunlight. Brittany has inspired serene landscapes which show sentiment.

Paris is expressed pleasingly in "The Pont-Neuf from the Quai du Louvre" and the "Pont-Royal." The characters of the different types he has encountered in his wanderings are brought out with acuteness. The portrait of a young Arab girl is one example and his conscientious studies of Breton types are others.

The etchings shown at the Galerie Guilot are among the best work which Mr. Armington has done. Here are the quaint streets of old Paris which he renders so well. Here is the Mont Saint-Michel. In Italy he has felt the fineness, the subtlety, the aristocracy of buildings and landscapes. Nothing is finer than his well-balanced "Grand Canal, Venice."

## THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## Boston

**SHUBERT BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
BEGINNING CHRISTMAS NIGHT  
THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTOR  
**H. WALTER HAMPTON**  
REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK  
HAMLET—(386th Time) Monday Eve. at 8 P. M.  
MACBETH—Tuesday and Saturday Evns., 8:15  
(Mr. Hampton's first appearance in Boston as Macbeth)  
MERCHANT OF VENICE—Wed. Mat. and Fri. Evns., 8:15  
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW—Wed. Eve.  
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS—Thurs. Eve.  
(Wm. Mr. Hampton as Sir Giles Overreach. Last played in Boston at the Boston Museum by Edwin Booth in 1886)  
ROMEO AND JULIET—Saturday Matinee, 2:15

REPERTOIRE FOR WEEK COMMENCING JAN. 1  
A NEW PLAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS—Monday and Saturday Evns.  
OTHELLO—Tuesday and Friday Evnings, 8 P. M.  
(Mr. Hampton's first appearance in Boston as Othello)  
TAMING OF THE SHREW—Wednesday Matinee  
SERVANT IN THE HOUSE—Wednesday Evening  
MACBETH—Thursday Evening  
HAMLET—Saturday Matinee, 2 P. M.  
Evenings and Sat. Mat., 50c to \$2.50; Wed. Mat., 50c to \$2.00  
Seats Now on Sale at Opera House and Little Big. Ticket Office

"Antony and Cleopatra"  
Revived in London

Special from Monitor Bureau  
London Dec. 12

COLERIDGE used to rank "Antony and Cleopatra" among the greatest efforts of Shakespeare's mature genius. He was right. This is a wonderful achievement, conceived and executed with a grandeur of poetic imagination, and a lovely opulence of phrase that has never been excelled. Yet "Antony and Cleopatra," because of its length, its diffuseness, the slowness of its movement, and no doubt, the difficulty of securing adequate presentation, has never been a favorite among managers, and was for many years almost supplanted in popular favor by a far inferior, though still very able work, Dryden's "All for Love," in which the Restoration dramatist deals with the same subject, and borrows pretty freely from his greater predecessor.

Recent British revivals of the tragedy have not been numerous. One remembers Sir Herbert Tree's production at His Majesty's, with Miss Constance Collier as Cleopatra, while last year Mr. Bridges Adams included it in his repertoire at the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, with Mr. Edmund Willard and Miss Dorothy Green in the title parts. Miss Green, on that occasion, made a splendid effort, and got as near to success as any actress I have seen, with the most exacting female part in all Shakespeare.

At the Old Vic, Cleopatra was entrusted to Miss Esther Whitehouse, a young actress who, this season, has made much advance in her profession. That she completely succeeded where so many more experienced players than herself have failed, one can hardly say. Miss Whitehouse, while she has much of the petulance of Cleopatra, has scarcely at command the intensity, the weight of scorn, the feline swiftness, the queenly dignity and all-compelling charm, of the woman who makes of defeat perfection and for whom kings will forget their kingdoms. What actress has all these?

Yet Miss Whitehouse gave a thoroughly conscientious and often beautiful performance, in which she may take legitimate pride. On the lighter side she was excellent in the scene with Alexis in Act I—"Was he sad or merry?"—and in the Monument scene there should have been, I thought, more pride and dignity and rather less hysteria on the words, "What's brave what's noble, let's do it." The pathos of Cleopatra's final scene also was finely rendered, the line, "Dost thou

not see my baby at my breast," giving us, as it should, the human woman beneath Royal Egypt.

Mr. Wilfrid Walter, as Antony, made a handsome figure, and de-claimed his lines with much spirit, though inclined occasionally rather to lose the harmony of the verse; but the best acted male part, probably, was the "Enobarbus" of Mr. Rupert Harvey, whose direct and incisive methods exactly suited these plainer, blunter parts. For all that, he gave the poetry also, when it came, and made no mistake at all with that wonderful description of Cleopatra upon her barge. Mr. Hay Petrie, as the Clown, however, did not set full value out of his lines concerning "the worm," and one concludes that his talent really lies more in the direction of miming than in the spoken word.

Miss Jane Bacon, as Charmian, was quite sufficient, and so was Mr. Burbidge in the important part of Caesar. Mr. Robert Atkins, as producer, gave the audience beautiful scenes that well suggested the period, the only one I took exception to being Pompey's gallery, though for that comparative failure there was probably some potent reason, in the shape of difficulties known only behind the curtain. This makes the thirty-second Shakespearean play produced at the Old Vic since 1914, and considering its great difficulty, is probably one of the best acted of them all. P. A.

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A comedy of indescribable fun  
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A New English Nationality  
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Knave Piano  
Now on sale at Jordan Hall  
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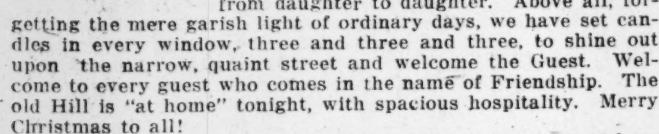
**AMUSEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS**

**Boston**



by Abbie Farwell Brown

by Abbie Farwell Brown



Since first the white man came to Boston, the light of hospitality has never been dimmed on Beacon Hill. Christmas has always been more or less observed here; though it is only within a generation that keeping open house and candle-lighting have been generally popular. The Hill was never Puritan. It had naught to do with Endicott and his grim band who stopped the Mayday revels at Merrymount; nor with Winthrop and his "reformers." The men who first leveled and settled the slopes of Beacon Hill after the Revolution were of a different sort.

But I like to recall the hospitality of the "citizen" of all, the pioneer, who welcomed the emigrants to Charles-  
Beacon Hill after the Revolution were of a different sort.  
tton, looking in vain for the water necessary to their  
Shawmut, one lone man was already enjoying the springs of  
Shawmut, which whole peninsula was his undisputed domain.  
Shawmut means the Place of Springs. And William Blackstone's  
original house stood on the west slope of Beacon Hill, between  
what is now the Common and Charles River. An "excellent  
spring" of water he had close to his cabin, where he lived in  
exiled content, surrounded by his kine and pets, his flowers and  
orchards, and his library of fine books. Books already on  
Beacon Hill in 1625! That sounds right. Blackstone was a  
scholar and a gentleman. He had come away from England  
with Robert Royster, the first of the Pilgrims settled Plymouth  
in 1620, before Boston was founded. He had been living in  
the wilderness with no white neighbor nearer than Mr. Thompson,  
down on his island in the harbor, which still bears his name.  
Five years quite alone, yet safe among the Indians, who had no  
good cause to love the white men! He traded with them for  
pelts, and must have impressed them with his gentleness and  
amiability, winning their confidence, if not their love.

**The Hill's First Christmas Party**

How did he do it? I like to imagine it began at Christmas-tide, before his place was invaded by other white men. I like to think that Blackstone lighted the first Christmas candle on Beacon Hill. He was a Churchman, not a Puritan. No doubt on his first Christmas Eve in the wilderness he put a candle in

his cabin window, according to old custom. Just as candles were being lighted at that time in the windows of all Europe, to guide the Christians along the way down the old streets. Presently, I think, some wondering timid savages drew near the little spark, curious about the ways of this stranger. Then, of course, William came to his cabin door, smoking the pipe of peace in a sign which they could understand, and beckoned them inside, promising good cheer to his first guests.

Imagine that little group in the cabin's dim shadows. Blackstone, in his pioneer's costume of skin and furs, sitting by the blazing yule log, telling the Christmas story, the dusky chiefs lounging about the floor on the pelts of wild animals, listening with wondering grunts; perhaps a dog, curled up in a corner. William made his guests a posset of cider from his famous apples. Maybe they popped corn together in the Indian fashion. Doubtless before his guests departed he gave each a little gift of English vegetables, or dried fruit, new to them, or rosy apples from his orchard. And then he sent them to the river. — So ended the first Christmas party on Pease Hill!

### Not Forgetting the Animals

And afterwards, surely William went out to make happy his humble beasts before the holy night should be over. In the stable were his cow and chickens, and the famous great "moose-colored bull" which he had trained to bridle and saddle, and which he used to ride about the acres of his little farm, through the rows of pear and peach and apple trees brought from England.

At last the little candle was snuffed out in the cabin. All was still on the slopes of blueberry and juniper and wild rose bushes. Then at midnight did those good beasts—according to the old legend of Christmas—kneel and bow the head, making dumb obeisance to a great Reality? There was none to see; there were no bells to chime, no carol-singers, no throngs of happy loiterers as tonight on Beacon Hill. Only one solitary white man to greet the morning with a cry of "Christ is born! Peace on earth to men of good will!"

This fantasy of the first Christmas party may or may not be true. But it is certain that the first recorded action of a white citizen of Shawmut was one of hospitality. It is a matter of history thus:

As soon as Blackstone heard that the new settler at Charleston were unable to find water for their needs, he rowed across the river and straightway invited the Puritans to settle on his peninsula. He showed them where to land, and where to find springs that bubbled up from the earth. They settled in the fertile land, and there built their meeting house. The Puritans of Blackstone to invite them. He had come out into the wilderness to be alone, to study and meditate. He soon sold out his acres to the crowding newcomers, and retreated further, into the hills of the Rhode Island. On his hill the Puritans set their Beacon, to guide the mariners, as he had the first welcome to the colonists, who began to pour into Boston Harbor.

Just where Blackstone's spring of "cellen water" was we cannot state. But his farmstead may have been close by Loulsburg Square. There more likely than that the crystal well in my own cellar, forty foot deep, with the ancient remains of lead pipes starting from it in various directions, is the very spring? There may be others bubbling from some hidden brook, rival of the Subway. But this one is lined with cobbles, just as was the later-identified well which Blackstone is known to have dug in Rhode Island. Yes, under West Cedar Street, I feel sure, was that source of Blackstone's hospitality.

If he began this candle-lighting custom, it is hard to say positively who revived it in our day. Perhaps it was one of those simultaneous inspirations that so often happen in groups of similar ancestry and tradition. I am convinced that it was somebody on West Cedar Street, again probably Arthur Shurtleff, head of the Park Department, who set four candles in his family home on West Cedar Street nearly a generation ago. His opposite neighbors, the Nutters, certainly installed the custom very early, and so did the family of the Rev. Christopher Eliot, close by. Anyway, here we shine!

**Hark! Don't you hear the faint sound of voices singing "Adeste Fideles"? A group of Walts are beginning their carols somewhere on the Hill. You had better hurry! But you must leave your motor car at the foot of the Hill, where once the river washed close up to the dwellings of Oliver Wendell Holmes, James T. Fields, where Sara Orne Jewett visited, and Thackeray was a guest. You must come on foot, as the shepherds came to Bethlehem. For tonight our narrow streets are reserved for simple foot-farers.**

What narrow streets they are! How wavering and far from level, the plague of chaffeurs; but the joy of young poets and artists, who would fain turn the decorous Hill into a sort of Greenwich Village (but they can't!). Other cities have made fun of Boston streets which they declare must have been laid out by some meandering ancestral cow. Well, what if Blackstone's moose-colored bull did inaugurate

these crooked paths through the bushy pastures? I am proud of it! There are courts where a barn may have stood, or a rope walk or a pump. Quaint alleys trodden by the feet of slaves—oh yes, slaves once on the south slope of the Hill. But here the beacon of Freedom was first kindled in a little Negro chapel which few of us know, as it is now a synagogue. There is a one-story structure still—sacred to books—with barn doors for a proud theistic cow, on a hypothetical sermon Street. The Hill has humanly reasonable, but it is picturesque; which is better.

### Uncurtained Windows

You will probably pass down Beacon Street on your way to our celebration, past the site of the stately houses that Hancock and John Singleton Copley built, the earliest on the Hill, which was then "away off in the country." Hospitable

homes they were, in a large way. Past also the house of Francis Parkman, you go, looking out on the beloved Common where the great civic Christmas tree stands, ablaze with lights. What merry crowds are going the same way! Wearing sprigs of holly and mistletoe, bearing [empty] packages, up and down the Hill they parade; wishing Merry Christmas as they pass friend or stranger; dropping in at the illumined houses of friends; stopping to hear the choirs slug; staring unbeknown to the uncurtained windows that invite curiosity on this one night.

You catch glimpses of old family portraits by [unclear] and West, and Gillman. The windows show every variety of decoration: little shrines; candles arranged in old candelabra, flowers in priceless china, treasures brought over by the old clipper-ships in days when Boston traded largely with the East. On the doors are wreaths in every kind of ingenious combination of green and cones, flowers and fruit, bayberries and holly. On the steps stand baby Christmas trees. The Hill seems to be turning its beauty inside out!

"Here you are, on the original acres of old Blackstone. Hospitality and letters; ancient shibboleths of the Hill. Look up the austere beautiful slope of Chestnut Street, with its old lime trees and fine "colonial" fronts. They shine in a fairy glow; houses where the famous old Radical Club showed hospitality to every strange new ism and ology; where lived at various times Edwin Booth, Prescott, Parkman, Motley, Dana, Mrs. Howe, Dr. Holmes. I remember the Poet coming down this ancient way once when I was a child, laying kind hands on my long curls. Follow the sound of music, and you will turn the corner into narrow Wall Street. Hello! What a crowd outside a cobbler's stall! In his window he has made Christmas tableaux miniature figures. And behind it himself sits playing wistful Italian carols on his fageolet, enjoying an artist's triumph. Glance down little Acorn Street with its single sidewalk swarming, its hospitable knockers tapping. Did you ever see a quantier byway?


## Dwellers of Other Days

Mount Vernon Street next opens a wide, fair vista of stately homes, some set back of cobbled court-yards, some of open lawns in front. Up there, where children are thronging, a gowned choir is singing under the arch of the State House, every boy carrying a lighted lantern. The people who listen may well be hearing also, above the chorus, other voices that sang sweetly once upon our Hill. Close by is the later home of T. B. Aldrich; below, opposite to where Channing lived, Margaret Deland had a house, in the days when her big dog used to escort me part way to school, holding my little paw in his huge jaws, very carefully.

Doubtless you will next turn into the little township of Louisville Square. Don't you wish you knew the secret gate into that fenced inclosure where Columbus and Aristotle camp coolly under the trees? It lies away from my dream to find that missing clue! Walk slowly over the old cobblestones, spattered with candle-shine. Does the crowd remember that at No. 4 Howells lived, when he was editing the Atlantic? And wouldn't the children be pleased to know that at No. 10 Louisa Alcott passed happy days in her prosperity? Here that old Brahmin her father, Bronson Alcott, passed away; at No. 20 Jenny Lind was married. A singing group is there, and the old Pinckney Street. Steep and breath-taking, that little way; but quick with tradition. Louise Guiney, the beloved poet, once lived at No. 18. Her friend, Alice Brown, still dwells at No. 11, the quaint house of a former favorite writer, E. P. Whipple. At No. 20 is the plain house where the Alcott family waited patiently for luck to turn in their direction. And at No. 54 Hawthorne lived. Hawthorne's friend, Willard, indeed, nearly every house on the Hill has some precious association with letters or art.

At 84 Pinckney Street, in the house where "The Story of a Bad Boy" was written, another dear personality was once housed. Charles Dickens! A name forever associated with Christmas cheer. He was a guest here when the newly-married Aldriches lived in the quaint little house with its iron-barred gate. If all the Christmas revelers who join the same name, and were to stop and carol before that door, what a chorus would echo in our ears!

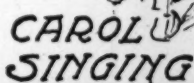
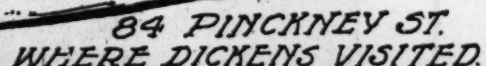
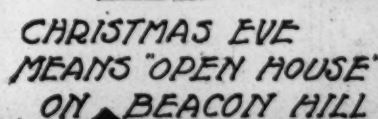
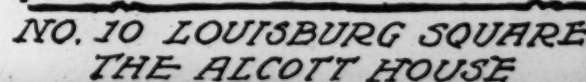
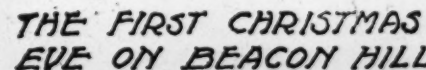
Peep into Bellingham Court, by all means, or Revere Street Place, close by. It is a real fairy-tale scene, with its Christmas trees and garlands. We have trees here and there on our own crooked West Cedar Street, but baby westerlars that make an excuse for the otherwise meaningless name. And we have evergreen memories, too. These "calico blocks" are associated with great names: Charles Sumner, Admiral Decatur, N. P. Willis, Parsons the poet, Perival, and many others. Talked with Mrs. Edward MacDowell who heard the music of the spheres.



The bells! They shout from a neighboring belfry; not machine-rung, but hand-pealed in the old English way, a man pulling at the end of each rope. The throngs seem nearly to burst our narrow street. They leak out of each end and dribble down the hill toward the river; even as Blackstone's brook still runs underground, filling my well on its way.

Bless me! The choir is singing in front of my own windows. "Sing high! Sing low! Sing to and fro! Go tell it out with speed!"

Come in and have a Banbury cake and a maid-of-honor. Merry Christmas, folks!









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## Mazzini in England

Time alone could prove how much of this revolution of feeling was justified. But meanwhile Mazzini had his consolations in the continued devotion of extremists like Meredith and Arthur. Moreover, on his earlier visit to England, he had become attached to an English family of distinction. These were the Ashursts, and Mr. E. F. Richards has collected into three volumes the letters which Mazzini wrote to the various members of the family between 1844 and 1872. The correspondence, which is the most that has been cast on the social and political activities of the period; and, further, it vividly illustrates that what Mazzini wrote of Father Paul, the historian of the Council of Trent, might be applied to himself—he was "two distinct beings." He sowed the seed, he was the tireless rallying force of the idealists, and he had the power to which he had given concrete form, the idea of a United Italy. But now he was shown as something else.

Giuseppe

understanding to the books in which Mazzini's philosophy can best be studied—his "Foreshadowing of the Coming Faith" and the incomparable "Duties of Man," which best reveal his height and form his lasting monument.

**His Human Side**

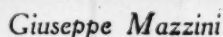
The human side of Mazzini is revealed in many charming and naive messages to the Ashursts. The English of his letters harmonizes charmingly with their naive sentiments: "I am ferocious with the post on account of my little book," is one passage! The volumes are rich in portraits of his London contemporaries—the Carlyles, Whistler, Mathilde Blind, Sir Edwin Arnold, Frances Power Cobbe, Michael Bakounin and Swinburne among them. So full of zest are his references to his own hairbreadth escapes from his

From an old engraving

## Mazzini

the midst of their talk, Mazzini has repeated Goethe's great maxim: "No compromise, abjure half-measures: live resolutely in the Good, the True, and the Beautiful!" The precept flames like a commandment from the Sinai tables in these volumes. We gather from Mazzini's own self-revealing words how he paid the price of this thoroughness. Forgotten in the name of victory, the exile's life was maintained for him alone. "The man I venerate most," said Nietzsche long after, "is Mazzini"; and he was comparatively indifferent to the political side of him. For us today, as he was for Nietzsche, he is simply a man, a quixotic figure, his gift to the world being one outside the sphere of politics and states. "The greatest gift the hero leaves his race," a poet has emphasized truly, "is to have been a hero."

THOMAS MOULT



From an old engraving

**His Human Side**

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THOMAS MOULT

matters little whether a poet's outlook is romantic, realistic or classical — terms, by the way, which still need definition: what matters is that there should be such a fusion between the poet and his subject, however regarded, as will crystallize into beautiful and significant expression. That Mr. Caldwell should have been able to give us so many poems in which this fusion has taken place, and to withhold so many more, is proof, if any were needed, that the stream of English poetry was flowing as steadily and abundantly during the last half century as ever since it started from its source.

## Napoleon and the Revolution

The French Revolution: A Historical

This is at once an illuminating and disquieting chronicle. Its statements are so

lived in; and, indeed, the whole movement of human thought and behavior of which they were a part. This, to be sure, is a large order; but few of us are under any necessity of observing literature in so conscientious a fashion. In content with the receptive attitude toward the sumably better informed, and our chief concern is not to be too receptive. When, for example, a London literary journal asks Mr. Hutchinson to confide his selection of the "most moving passage" in *Paradise Lost*, and Mr. Hutchinson replies with Milton's description of the departure from Eden, it is not unreasonable to say that Milton is still a force in this twentieth century, though comparatively unknown to most of the readers of the journal. Yet in a considerable body of writing about contemporary American literature the perspective seems to be left out of the picture: the sequence of life and literature disregarded or denied, the literary past of the nation considered merely as a background.

**The Purpose of the Book**

Such a book is Prof. Stuart P. Sherman's "Americans." "If this book," says the preface, "fulfills in any degree the intention of its author, its tendency will be to encourage a more intelligent use of the channels of their national tradition and to scrutinize contemporary literature in the light of their national past." Such being the intention, the book, if it accomplishes its aim, must revive interest in authors now generally regarded as dead; must show cause for reading them; must induce its own reader, in many cases, to a more personal interest in literature, not merely as a matter of entertainment, but as a practical help in living his own life as a useful citizen of his own polity. It must entertain as well as inform, and put the past literature in competition with the present, thus providing a mental state in which a contemporary may read Mr. Mencken; and examine, for

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Summing up their estimate of the problems confronting the new states of Europe, the authors declare: "The new states of Europe are putting their trust in parliamentary government, in soviet representation, and decision by majority. One may wonder how nearly Gladstone was right when, with fine disregard of the examples of his own political career and the tenets of his philosophy he said: 'It is not by the state that man is regenerated and the terrible woes of this darkened world effectually dealt with.'"

lived in; and, indeed, the whole movement of human thought and behavior of which they were a part. This, to be sure, is a large order; but few of us are under any necessity of observing literature in so conscientious a fashion. In content with the receptive attitude toward the sumably better informed, and our chief concern is not to be too receptive. When, for example, a London literary journal asks Mr. Hutchinson to confide his selection of the "most moving passage" in *Paradise Lost*, and Mr. Hutchinson replies with Milton's description of the departure from Eden, it is not unreasonable to say that Milton is still a force in this twentieth century, though comparatively unknown to most of the readers of the journal. Yet in a considerable body of writing about contemporary American literature the perspective seems to be left out of the picture: the sequence of life and literature disregarded or denied, the literary past of the nation considered merely as a background.

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He holds that the rebellion could have been put down at the time when the British Government capitulated. He tells how the extremist leaders had opened a campaign of ambush against the police and how all preparations were made for the police to attack them. The only effective reply, he says, was such warfare from the purely military point of view was "a sharp punitive campaign which must necessarily involve the whole population." The military had their plans drawn out for such a campaign, and their discipline was such that the police would not sanction it. The result would not sanction it. The result gives for their refusal are illogical.

Major Street traces these negotiations through all their stages, and his account ends with the ratification of the treaty by the Dail and the relegation of De Valera's idea of a republic to "the distant and uncertain future."

It is a story full of movement and incident, one that all students of Ireland should read. Its conclusion is hopeful, one that "Sinn Fein has now turned to the realization of practical politics."

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## Genealogy

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No. 1, Vol. 1, of "Ponowa" (Revival) has also appeared (Warsaw). The Poles, according to it, are not going to rest on their laurels; quite the contrary. They are going to revive the intellectual glories of their past. They are going to synthesize art and literature, to make more artistic Polish poetry is to receive unusual attention. To quote the names of the contributors to this first issue would merely annoy composers and bewilder English-speaking readers. One, however, must be singled out and that is Karol Iżykowski, known in Europe as a dependable student of Friedrich Hebel. He contributes an article, which (it is said) is interesting but hard to read, on "Futurism and Chess." That should be jaunty indeed, and other contributors, who have affiliated themselves, in sympathy or in reality, with the "revival" of Polish literature at present, Josef Wyssenhoff seems to

feeling that he presents the judgments of a mind nurtured on experience and a sense of responsibility, and of a creative accomplishment, and whom the intellectual youth of the country are coming to look upon as one of their leaders in the advance of the literary ideal. Mr. Boyd is a man of many moods, and a reading that is deep as well as wide. His style is of a clarity that denotes complete control of his material; to some he will seem too closely intent upon the national theme in letters, yet nowhere better than in the pages of this book does he show a more complete grasp of the nationalism which strikes root in a soil and the merely vocal variety which corresponds to mere patrioteering. Speaking of John Eglington, he writes, "True, the adverse criticism of the *Days* and his school has calculated to displease the people who were outraged by 'Regenerate Patriotism.' Both are the expression of a conception of nationality, the one

AT the risk of being taken as a given, we may say that all the drifts of the Revival, that the aggressively patriotic literature associated with Davis and his followers, so far from being national, is merely political, and, at this time of day, morbid. "The expression of nationality, literature cannot fail to be more varied and unexpected than expression, the better."

Mr. Boyd's volume carries the literary narrative from the precursors, Mangan and Ferguson, and the father of the revival, Standish James O'Grady, to the present, through Steele and Douglas Hyde, the poets and dramatists, down to the Dubliners, A. E. and John Giffon and the fictioneers, who reach their climax in the new Irish expressionism of James Joyce. It makes a scholarly and amuseur alike, fills a place in every library that cannot be taken by any other book.

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Irish people; their followers, once rebels whose extermination was the objective of 60,000 British troops, became officers of the Irish Government forces, and co-operated with those who had hunted them in the mountains.

**Rebellion Could Have Been Put Down**

He holds that the rebellion could have been put down at the time when the British Government capitulated. He tells how the extremist leaders had opened a campaign of ambush against the police and how all preparations had been made to deal with them. "On one such reply," he says, "such warfare from our purely nationalist point of view was 'a sharp punitive campaign which must necessarily involve the whole population.' The military had their plans drawn up for such a campaign, and their discipline for such a campaign, and their discipline would not sanction it." The reason he gives for their refusal are illumi-

to attack by even the dulllest propagandist. The internment camps were also unsuccessful. They became a symbol of revolution, were the repository of the most able and most publican leaders, freed from the necessity of working for their own living, spent their days training others in the art of making British Government in Ireland impossible. In less than a year the system had become discredited, and negotiations for the setting up of the Irish Free State had begun.

Major Street traces these negotiations through all their stages, and his account ends with the ratification of the treaty by the Dail, and the resignation of De Valera's idea of a republic to "the distant and uncertain future."

It is a story full of movement and incident, one that all students of Ireland should read. Its conclusion is the hopeful one that "Sinn Fein has the realization of the realization of practical politics."

continent—Aryan, or Celtic, or Germanic—conquerors of the Irish, the Germans, Sweden, Poles, and Cossacks, and all European tribes—the Africans, and of the Polynesians—will construct a new race, a new religion, a new state, a new literature, which will be as vigorous as the new Europe which came out of the smelter-pits of the Dark Ages, or that which earlier emerged from the Pelagic and Etruscan barbarism; and that Hawthorne might be described as “a subtle critic and satirist of Puritanism” if the word is taken in the sense which is now so often given it.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## An Exhibition of Interiors and the Hundred-Dollar Show

New York, Dec. 21.—THERE has been a most refreshing quality to the exhibition of paintings of interiors at the Wanamaker Gallery and the reason thereof is worth some speculation. These interiors are not professional designs turned out by the Wanamaker shops. They are, instead, by artists well known in New York, at least, and apparently the officials of the gallery went the rounds of the studios asking of this artist or that, "Haven't you a painting of an interior tucked away somewhere?" Some little sketch that you have dashed off at some time? And they have returned with rich treasure trove.

As a matter of fact there is not an artist who has not tried his hand at a corner of his studio or a little vista down some hallway of his home, just the empty rooms, with no human being in sight, but only suggested by a pair of gloves tossed on a table or a coat thrown over the back of a chair. And the interesting part is that in almost every case the artist has put something of his best work into it. The subject, simple as it has been, has inevitably proved inspiring. And as a result the high mark reached by the Wanamaker show as an exhibition of art.

It was not so long ago that there appeared in the columns of this Monitor a review of a volume on Scandinavian art, in which it was pointed out that the whole motivating impulse back of this art was an intense love of home. The familiar things, the beloved things, no matter how humble, which touch the heart rather than the imagination had proved a tremendous power. Building thus, the painters of these three northern countries have risen to great heights, and little as their work may be known to the public at large today, they have accumulated an immense volume of sane and wholesome artistic thought that will mean a transforming refreshment to the rest of the art world when the throes of the modernist "isms" have passed.

Placing this fact and the fact of the success of the Wanamaker show side by side seems to point to the moral that American painters may well turn away from their more ambitious themes and find the humbler path to the fastest. Fastest, at least, to the hearts of the public. Of that I am sure. These enchanted gardens and be-attained ladies on gold chairs and dramatic groupings of storm and sunshine which fill every exhibition are all very well in their way but try a kitchen table laden with the grocer's

deliveries or the living room chimney corner or a glance through the bedrooms upstairs and not only will they require much more actual skill in the painting but they will result in work rather reminiscent of the canvases of a good many of the old masters. Any man with half a hand for the brush can do pink clouds and purple fields that look most "artistic" and impressive in the shows. But not one in a hundred can do a couple of eggs on a plate and be anything but rather amusing. I know, for I've tried it. And ever since I've had much more respect for the artists who do the food advertisements in the backs of the magazines.

Of course I do not imagine that many of us would after all want to put the portrait of an egg in our front parlor. Though a connoisseur of art would, of course, and point to it with pride, if it were well enough done. No, I do not go that far. But I do urge the greater appeal of more familiar aspects of life as a possible step toward bringing out a greater appreciation of art from the public. It was possibly very much in line with this thought that a wealthy man in a Long Island village, wishing to bring more beauty into the community, has tried to interest the inhabitants in growing flowers. He has done this by offering prizes and inciting competition. As a result, the whole aspect of the village has changed and the people have been given a new eye for color and decoration. But this was only the first step. Now the wily gentleman is planning to hold an art exhibition, the first ever held in the town, with paintings by well-known artists on view. And in order to bridge the gap between his people and art he is going to make this first show almost wholly paintings of flowers. Next year he plans to have a show of other subjects, and so he is bringing out an interest in art, step by step.

This is a matter in which the ambitions of the artist interfere. There is another matter, another step toward public education. But in this case it is the pride of the artist which prevents. I refer to the placing on sale in the shops the casual little sketches which artists turn out when they are off on painting trips. A summer's day will see two or three of these quick sketches finished. And they pile up in the studios, to be used as notes, possibly, or never again looked at. I've seen as many as 300 in a dusty pile. Delightful little bits. And I've thought, in looking at them,

of the 300 clerks or stenographers, humble lovers of art, to whom they would have meant joy. But no, in the dark corners of the studios they stay, and the 300 clerks must satisfy themselves with going the rounds of the exhibitions, or with buying cheap colored reproductions.

The artists say, of course, that they are hastily done. That is understood. But they confess themselves that into these hasty little sketches there is a magic and spontaneous quality that often fails to arrive in their large paintings. Nine cases out of ten there is more real art in the little fellows. Why condemn them, so much pure gold to the dust heap? Put them on sale in a shop for \$10 or \$20 apiece, sign them or not as you please—I think the really great artists would sign them and the little artists would be too proud to—let the public receive the encouragement toward the love of art which comes with cherished possession.

It was several years ago that there appeared in this paper a plea for the \$100 art gallery. Now it has been brought to pass in New York and the first two shows have been most attractive. Rather extreme and modernistic for the average man, to be sure, but so welcome after the exhibits where the prices run from the hundreds to the thousands. Nothing is more than \$100 and in some cases you can get a group of prints or water colors for that price. Now let the \$20 gallery come along, a shop of field sketches by well-known painters, let us say, and the barriers between the public and art will begin to break down in earnest. And a buying clientele will be gradually built up that will in the end support the purchasing of the more expensive canvases. G. S. L.



"Monkeys and Butterfly." From Etching by Will Simmons. Associate Members' Print, Brooklyn Society of Etchers, for 1922

## John Robert Cozens' Works Shown in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 12.—LANDSCAPE like all other subject matter for the painter can be approached from different points of view. To say arbitrarily that this or that one is the only right one is to deny personal right to individuality. Painters of imaginative landscape, naturalistic, atmospheric and topographical all have their appeal to as many classes of people. In the best work of all time is to be found something of each of these qualities, hence the universality of its appeal and the unity of praise with which it is acclaimed. And the simpler the truths expressed by this work the greater will be its acceptance by the multitude. But there have been great moments in the history of landscape painting when its painters sought to express something outside the pale of comprehension by the man in the street. These painters, always prophets in their own age, ultimately have come into their own.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the fact that appreciation of painting is a more nearly universal thing than it ever has been. Turner, one of the very greatest masters of landscape, who today still astonishes the thoughtful, would never have received the attention he deserves but for Ruskin (a no mean water-colorist himself). And it was left to another great painter, Constable, to proclaim the eminence of Robert Cozens, in the famous words: "He was the greatest genius who ever touched landscape." Many today will turn aside from this as an overstatement. But then many again who ask for something besides facts and topography in landscape will see with Constable that "Cozens is all poetry."

They have now an opportunity of seeing the most comprehensive collection of this master's work at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. Robert Cozens for me had always stood for

poetry in landscape painting and I was amazed to find so many magnificent drawings containing rather more of the matter-of-fact qualities of landscape than the elusive qualities of poetry. For me then this exhibition is an education and a revelation. The high finish which most of the drawings bear testifies to Cozens' desire to please his patrons and conform to their demands. But in this it is fortunate that rarely did he choose a subject unworthy of great finish, so that to those to whom "all art is finish" Cozens had much to give. But I suspect the true Cozens to be the artist of the few drawings in the writing-room at the club in which the exquisite play of light upon her plastic form, give a reason for the revelation of a great nature. In these drawings, and they are about one-third of the whole exhibition, Cozens is himself. He has laid the brush down when he wanted to and consequently they do not suffer the roading prick of the patron to finish and ever more finish at the expense of the first full flush of inspiration.

Alongside these masterpieces hang several copies of them by Turner and Girtin, singly or in combination (pencil outline by Girtin and tint by Turner). S. K. N.

The jury of award for the twenty-ninth annual exhibition of oil paintings at the Philadelphia Art Club has announced the following awards: The Art Club gold medal to Frederick C. Frieseke for his painting "Bathers." Two honorable mentions of equal value to Richard B. Miller for his painting "Breezy Day" and to Emil Carlsen for his painting "Bathers." The Weber Prize, given for the first time this year and carrying \$500 in cash, to Edmund C. Tarbell for his painting "Mary and Mother." The personnel of the jury was: Edward W. Redfield, chairman, Charles Grafty, George Harding, Benedict A. Oanis, Robert Spencer, S. Walter Norris, and Carroll S. Tyson Jr.

## Seventh Exhibition of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers

Brooklyn, N. Y. Special Correspondence

THE seventh annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, opened Dec. 19 in the Brooklyn Museum, which has once more extended its welcome for this purpose. This year the society has grown considerably, with several new artist members, and among new associate members has enrolled the Library of Congress, the Porcator Gallery, the New York Public Library, the Arts Club of Washington and the Arts Alliance of Philadelphia, the Art Institute of Chicago, Milwaukee, Muskegon, and many well-known individual patrons of the arts.

The exhibition itself is even more thoroughly national in scope than ever before, prints coming from every part of the United States and some from across the seas. On the whole, these prints are representative of the varied characteristics of this generation in America. It is not the formulated opinion of a passing civilization, but the warm emotions of here and today, where individualities insist on recognition, each in its own way. But this artistic babel, unlike most exhibitions, is modified by the medium, harmonized by set forms of visualization. And notwithstanding the commonplace of commercial modern life, all these artists are really striving to express the things they feel to be worth caring for, in visual terms, in this unlearned language of graphic art.

Grouping, for the nonce, these prints according to their apparent kind, without reference to the tradition of etching, one finds oneself again this year astonished at the craftsmanship of John Taylor Arms (president of the society), in such prints as his aptly named "Gothic Spirit"—a bulldog-like gargoyle in all its soft textures of weatherbeaten stone; and one studies the execution of two western scenes of ancient trees and mountain peaks of G. Elbert Burr. One stops to admire the finely chiseled "Mirror of the Goddess" by Ernest Haskell, a lake set into the California hills; and a mezzotint by Frederick Reynolds, the "Old Mill."

Looking around for Frank Benson's

contribution, we spy his ducks, one of the best prints he has made, with a pleasant blond note in it; and beside it one of his new portraits—a "red injun," of the Nausapec. But there are other striking portraits, two of which are in the rather unusual medium of soft-ground, one a man's head by Auerbach-Levy, and the other a "Russian" by Grossman. Anne Goldthwaite, too, seems to have summed up her love of character in another exceptional head, while Frederick Weber has a double portrait that looks like the delicate silverprints of yesterday. Then there are drypoint portraits by Roche and others, while A. W. Heintzleman shows his ability once more in a print of three positions of an old man's head, next to his print of a donkey-cart.

Two former presidents of this society are much in evidence, Ernest Roth and Eugene Higgins, the former with three scenes from Spain, and one delicate bit of old Florence; while Higgins has three of his wholehearted creations, rough but really meaningful. Considering other work where the meaning seems to be paramount, one notes the modern feeling of Hayes Miller, and the striking silhouette prints of "Top" Hart, while more modern still are the cryptogram landscapes of Ralph Pearson. Edward Hopper shows the powerful effect of a dark design in his "Railroad," and in a more conservative sense, the summary lines of Drury's "Captain" and "Thunder-squall" are vigorous in their simplicity.

It is all right to be strong, but why is it that femininity of authorship lends a special charm to prints? One is held by the charm of these children of Margery Ryerson, small studies of babies—as by two little landscapes of Margaret Manuel; and the Chinese of Loren Barton, the flowers of Katherine Cameron, as also the work of Bertha Jaques and a color print of May Gearheart—all have a sense of beauty which does not depend on strength at all.

Charm is plentiful, however, in other prints, such as the "Palace Music Hall" and "Admirals House in Am-

sterdam" of Clifford Adams, in two sympathetic countryside by Nathan Bjur, in the crusty, pleasant work of Shupe, and the prints of Morris Greenberg and George Reiser. And there is a formal welcome in the old house, "Hotel Moret," of Garrison Hall, which reminds one of Meryon.

Space limitations forbid calling each one by name, but one must acknowledge the to-be-looked-for pleasure of seeing again the excellent work of Paul Verrees, of Armin Hansen, the velvet drypoint of Korr Eby, and the skyscrapers of Joseph Pennell. These, with such well-known etchers as Sears Gallagher (who exhibits his "Maine Coast"), R. F. Seymour, André Smith, C. Jac Young, Le Sturgis, Carl Nordell, and George Plowman, all are keeping step in the tradition which they are making.

A little ship in softground, by George C. Wales, deserves special scrutiny, as do the architectural prints of Louis Rosenberg, which are too good to need the stressed signature. And finally, we have the annual dance subject of Troy Kinney. Pavlova this time, light as ever; and Will Simmons' animals, birds, and bear-cubs—not forgetting the Associated Members' print for this year, of monkeys, in which the butterfly seems symbolic of all artistic aspiration . . . which we reproduce.

The Rotaries, a selection of 100 of these prints, will visit the museums of Cleveland and Toledo, in Ohio, of Milwaukee, and the library of Utica, N. Y., the Arts School of Trenton, N. J., and the Print Club of Philadelphia, and will be the first exhibition of its kind to go to the Smithsonian Institution of Graphic Arts in Washington.

There will also be held a second International Exhibition of Etching in March, at the Anderson Galleries, New York, seconding the effort of last year to show that the art of etching in America has come to stay, and can hold its place in the art of nations. The best of the life-work of the available artists will be invited this time, so that the public may see what is the representative best of each country and make its own comparisons.

## New York Art News

## Furniture and Pottery by Greenwich House Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—At Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's studio a collection of furniture made by boys of Italian parentage under 15 years of age and of pottery by the young men and women who are studying at Greenwich House was recently shown as proof of what this institution is doing toward giving practical training in the arts to that section of New York City between Washington Square and the North River. The furniture is made by these talented youngsters under the guidance of Mr. Famigletti and under fine examples of old Italian workmanship. The aim is not to produce imitations but to instill the best traditions of design and execution into these future cabinetmakers. Large refectory tables, with elaborately carved supports, chests, armchairs, credenzas, cabinets, chairs, and benches revealed great technical excellence and appreciation for form. The boys drop into the shop for an hour or two a day after school or working hours and bit by bit assemble these various pieces and enrich them with often intricately carved ornament.

The pottery is made under the direction of Maude Robinson who teaches the many applicants for ceramic honors the various processes of this art. They learn the two best methods of pottery construction (building and throwing the wheels—in other words, making the clay shapes by hand or by the aid of the potter's wheel) and also the various types of glazes. Each student is responsible for the success of his piece. Although the aim of this department is primarily educational, any student who desires to make pottery his profession is helped and directed in every way. The shapes and colors lie within a limited range, but the work reflects skill and taste, many lovely hues being seen in this exhibit. Pottery from the Greenwich House was awarded the Logan medal and prize by the Art Institute of Chicago last year. R. F.

## Degas Again as Sculptor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—How tireless Degas was in his study of form and movement is being revealed by the remarkable bronze figurines which were made from the wax models found in his studio after his life-work was over. A first set was shown some time ago at the Groller Club in this city and now, at the Durand-Ruel galleries a new group (set B) is being exhibited. This painter, who found in the ballet and at the races an endless source of inspiration for his art, was not content with his notes or studies in line and color, apparently, but sought in the three-dimensional scope of sculpture an enlarged opportunity for closer investigation of form in action. No gallery within memory has presented such an animated scene. These 72 statuettes are so instinct with life and movement—although they are roughed in for the artist's own purposes—that the metal is remodeled, leaving only the sense of quickened pulse and rhythmic motion.

For the most part these bronzes have to do with the ballet and the intricate steps and postures relative thereto. Again and again Degas has modeled the same pose, always eager for fresh grasp of feeling fast; six little corymbes are seen pointing a toe toward the ceiling or about to leap into the air, while six more are bending their bodies as only mistresses of the dance are able to. Dancers in moments of relaxation or in preparation for the ballet, various figure studies, and a few portrait notes are quieter moments in this stimulating

show. The race-horses, sleek thoroughbreds for the most part, hardly a hoof to the ground, are vivid souvenirs of Longchamps and Auteuil; "Chal au galop tournant la tête à droite, les pieds ne touchant pas terre" is the breathless title of one of these. In spite of the incompleteness and rapid modeling of Degas, they add to our knowledge of Degas and his artistic enthusiasms and endeavors. R. F.

## Stanley J. Rowland's Water Colors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—At the Bookery Galleries a young artist, Stanley J. Rowland, is holding his first New York exhibition of water colors executed at various periods, an exhibition of interest because his work has culminated in a series of paintings of unusual merit. Sound construction, fluent handling, and breadth of vision are to be found in these views of the rocky shores of New Brunswick and the surrounding waters. He follows closely in the manner of Winslow Homer and often suggests him in the straightforward, simple passages that hit the essential facts with unusual accuracy. His "North Head," an altitudinous vision of the Bay of Fundy from a verdurous promontory, is a remarkable fusion of planes and distances, far stretches of green waters and receding headlands, all in subservience to the dictates of good design. Another water color, full of animation and brilliant brushing, is of dark waters, swirling about the foot of some towering cliff, with a flock of wheeling gulls showing white against the rocks and sea, flashing wings and crested waves worked into a fine decoration. Examination of Mr.

## The Wertheimer Sargents

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The British Nation is now the fortunate possessor of the famous portraits of the Asher Wertheimer family and almost immediately these fine examples of John Singer Sargent's work will be seen in the National Gallery in London, along with the Sargent Lord Ribblesdale already there. It was Asher Wertheimer who first recognized the genius of Sargent. He was an art dealer who for years dominated Christie's sale rooms. His unerring "fair" for the big thing led him to cherish these portraits by Sargent—so much so that he once refused an American offer of £13,000 for one of them. It is unfortunate that the painted dining room which was built to house this series of pictures will not be removed intact to the National Gallery, for the ensemble was such that nothing quite like it in modern times has been produced.

At the sale of Japanese prints owned by Hamilton Easter Field at the American Art Galleries, New York, No. 877 brought the top price for the prints, a Sharaku, "Ichikawa Yazo III," an Hayano Kanpei in "Chushingura," going to Dr. A. B. Ducl for \$480.

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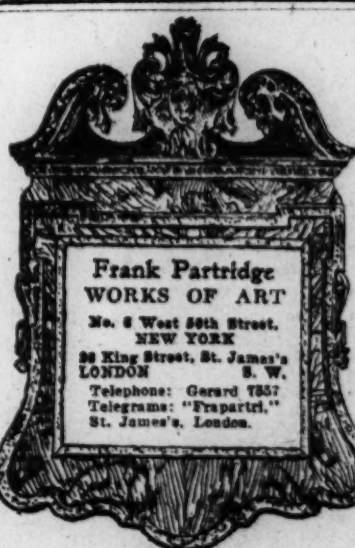
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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## Carl Ruggles, and the Future of Dissonant Counterpoint

By D. RUDHYAR

THE short movement of Carl Ruggles' symphony, "Men and Angels," which was presented by the International Composers Guild in New York on Dec. 17, means so much to the attentive musician watching the unfolding of the new music now in process of formation, that I think it necessary to study somewhat deeply the horizon which it reveals.

Ruggles is an advocate of counterpoint, of horizontal writing, of linear construction; he has little respect for "harmony" as a basis of composition, and venerates Bach above all other composers. Counterpoint originated toward the end of the Middle Ages, dominated the entire music of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with the exception of popular music, lost its influence in Italy during and after the Renaissance, but still triumphed in the Germanic countries, expressing itself in the masterly way in J. S. Bach; the culmination of four centuries of northern music. In those days counterpoint was built upon tonality, and consonance constituted its superstructure. Times have changed. Romanticism turned music over. A wind of freedom, of impulsive life, of "improvisationism," shook the rigid castle of classical music. And lastly, Debussy came, who dissolved the remaining tonal stones of the old structure.

## A Chromatic System

Major and minor, apparently, then merged into a sort of chromatic system, wherein all notes were theoretically independent, without being subjected to any tonal attraction or repulsion. Notes stand as individuals, free, equal-like men in a perfect communistic civilization. Some people declare that this means chaos; and truly it may mean chaos, but it may also signify that a synthetic stage has been reached, and these two meanings give the key to the understanding of two fundamentally different musical attitudes, both attitudes being equally progressive and equally necessary as far as the immediate present is concerned.

The problem as a whole is much more complex than many composers believe it to be. To be free, that is "atonal," for a sound is a great thing. The same, no doubt, for men. Yet men must live in society nowadays; sounds must live in "symphonies" of whatever type they may be. Thus freedom is only relative. Some type of relationship must be evolved. What is a "mode" if not a definite type of tonal relationship? We long ago got rid of eight modes of plain-chant, and condensed them in two, major and minor. Now we have dissolved them all into the chromatic meling-pot.

Can we build music without modes? All depends upon how we look at the chromatic scale. If we look at it as the marriage of major and minor, then we find in it a completion, the understanding of all forms, of all tonal differentiations, the fulfillment of the old European system of tonal relationship.

But the duodecuple scale may also be considered as a beginning, as the chaos out of which a new musical solar system evolved, or as an early stage of a new type of tonal relationship, perhaps even a link to the new American musical culture and race.

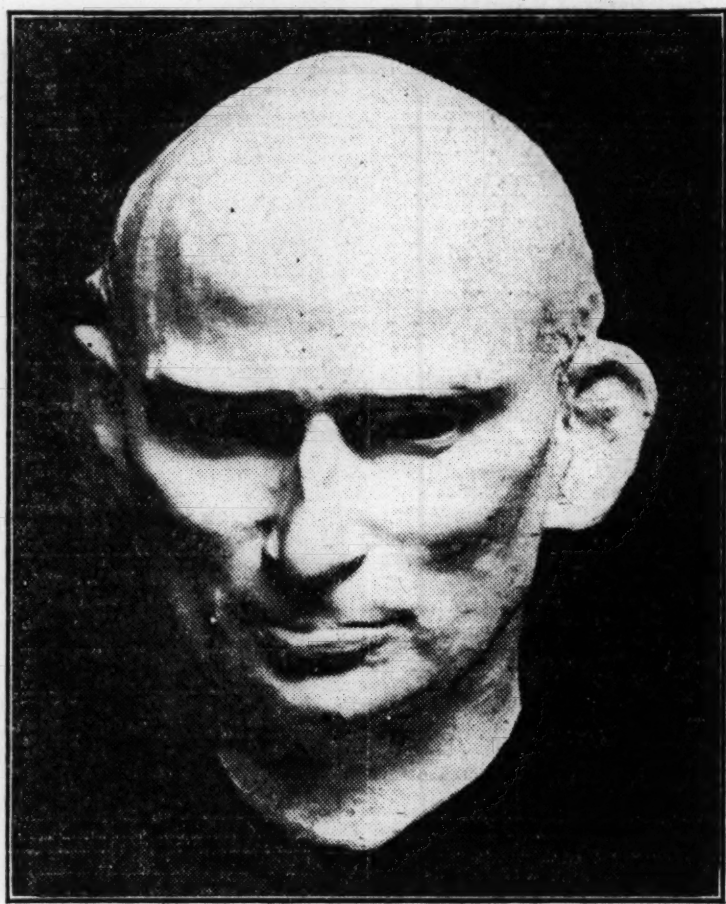
## Communism vs. Anarchism

This distinction is most important. May I say that is the key to a true understanding of the music of today and tomorrow? People very often ask: What is the difference between "polytonalism" and "atonalism"? No one can give a truly satisfactory answer, except one who understands that "polytonalism" means the blending of tonalities into the synthetic mode, or the chromatic (which is theoretically composed of 14 tones, seven major and seven minor); whereas "atonalism" means the absence of tonalities, that is, tonal chaos (12 intervals all equal).

Now, as far as I am concerned, I

believe in the synthetic mode, but I cannot accept modal anarchy; that is, the absence of a system of relationship of co-ordinating tones. Scriabin uses the synthetic mode as a basis, but colors it in various definite ways; in other words, he evolves out of the chromatic ocean harmonic currents, or better, harmonic modalities. Stravinsky, in the "Sacre du Printemps," perhaps his only master-work, superposes tonalities. He synthesizes by compression, instead of by fusion. With Schönberg we come to modal anarchy, to what has been called "pure sound"; that is, unrelated, atonal, anarchically living entities. Stravinsky is a musical communist, while Schönberg is a musical anarchist. The difference is fundamental, though it may not strike those who see only the superficiality of forms.

Now Ruggles has very definite affinities with Schönberg. To my mind, he is musically greater than Schönberg. Yet Ruggles' dissonant counterpoint, as exemplified by his "Angels" (a



Carl Ruggles

From bust by Sarah Robinson

beautifully serene andante scored for six mutes (trumpets) is still based upon the amorphous, amodal, duodecuple system—as far as I can see; and beautiful as it is, it sounds to me "out of tune," because unnatural.

## The Synthetic Mode

Here we come to the fundamental point. If you take the chromatic scale as constituted by the condensation within the limit of the octave of the equalized fifths of the Pythagorean cycle of fifths: C, G, D, A, E, B, F sharp, C sharp, G sharp, D sharp, A sharp, E sharp, B sharp (equals C)—you will find it to be the expression of a very philosophical idea. It is truly the synthetic mode, formed by the combination of the major and the minor, and is the fulfillment of 900 years of musical evolution, from Guido d'Arezzo to Debussy.

But if you use the duodecuple system as an amodal system, you are confronted by the glaring fact that nearly all the intervals of this system are "unnatural." In other words all the notes of the duodecuple system are "wrong notes." They are "wrong notes" because they are not vibrating

as natural harmonics of some fundamental. The duodecuple system, or the quarter-tone system, or all systems that start by dividing an octave in many pieces of equal length and use at once all the notes thus generated, are necessarily unnatural and unjustifiable, from either a philosophical or a numerical point of view. "Equal temperament," understood as before explained, is built on a true natural foundation, or on the cycle of fifths, which are natural intervals and simple proportions. But the real duodecuple system differs entirely from it. It is an alignment of unrelated notes, which have nothing to do with a progression of fifths. They are free, unrelated sonal entities, which, as individuals, are out of tune with nature. The result is that the combination of such essentially anarchical elements sounds really "discordant," disharmonious.

## A Unique Technique

The scheme of tonal combinations, the architectonic method of counterpoint in Ruggles' work, are remarkable. Both his technique and the quality of his feelings are unique. For myself, I feel deeply moved and exalted by the purity of the lines and the serenity of the expression. But an actual hearing of the work is for

## Ippolitoff-Ivanoff Talks of the Trend of Russian Music

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

BY A coincidence, the jubilees of two of the foremost living Russian composers are separated by less than a month. Last week was given over to celebrating the completion of the fortieth year of Alexander Glazounoff's work; and a similar anniversary in honor of Mikhail Ippolitoff-Ivanoff will be commemorated two weeks from today.

Mr. Ippolitoff-Ivanoff received me with even more than the traditional Russian cordiality when I called on him in the great building of the Moscow Conservatory. A short, portly man, his features seemed to reflect a constant play of lively and genial feeling behind the outer guard of an expansive beard and mustaches. Ippolitoff-Ivanoff was keenly interested in learning about the frequent performances of his suite, "Caucasian Sketches," in America, and readily told me about the composition of this gay and colorful work.

"While living in the Caucasus region," he said, "I became interested in the folk songs of the tribes inhabiting this country and noted down some of the airs. I showed these airs to Tchaikovsky, and he insisted that they were worth developing in a more serious composition. And so I built up the 'Caucasian Sketches' on this foundation of Georgian and Armenian folk music. The basic theme in the last of the sketches, 'The March of the Sirdar,' is the revolutionary battle song of a warlike Armenian tribe that was always fighting the Turks."

## Dominant Forces

In answer to a question Mr. Ippolitoff-Ivanoff made the following statement of opinion about the dominant forces in modern Russian music:

"Scriabin exerted a profound influence on our musical life. In fact, for a time his influence might almost have been called excessive, for all our students were trying to imitate his methods of composition, with a consequent loss of originality. Now, however, this tendency toward extreme hero-worship is dying out. It is Scriabin's earlier, more lyrical period that is now most admired by the majority of our musical public. Scriabin's more radical experiments in tone and harmony are being forgotten, to some extent, by Stravinsky and Prokofiev, while our classical tradition is ably represented, among the younger composers, by Glière and Vassilenko."

Mr. Ippolitoff-Ivanoff was director of the Moscow Music Conservatory for 15 years, having laid down this post only recently in order to assume the leadership of one of the Moscow opera companies. I asked him how far the revolution had affected the work of the conservatory.

"At first," he replied, "the Government announced a policy of giving musical instruction to all students. There was a good deal of enthusiasm over this announcement; and for a time we were overcrowded with students from all over Russia, not all of whom were properly prepared. Now the work of the conservatory has been brought back to normal. We have 600 students, and of this number the Government supports 40 per cent, providing them with free tuition, board and lodging. Our admission standards are high, and before permitting students to graduate we insist on a nine years' course for piano, seven for violin, and five for other instruments, and five years for voice."

## Recent Compositions

Mr. Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's musical activity was not interrupted by the revolution. During the last five years, besides carrying on his work at the conservatory, he has written a number of compositions, the most important of which, as he told me, was a symphonic poem, "Miziri," which is to be performed for the first time at the coming celebration in his honor. This composition is inspired by a poem of the same title by Lermontoff.

Mr. Ippolitoff-Ivanoff is the son of a locksmith, who was greatly disappointed when none of his children showed any of his own mechanical ability. He began his musical career by singing in church choirs. Then, being fortunate enough to fall in with someone who appreciated his talent, he obtained a scholarship at the Petrograd Conservatory, where he studied under Rimsky-Korsakoff. His music certainly shows much of Rimsky-Korsakoff's genius for brilliant color and captivating rhythm. He is a warm friend of Glazounoff, whose compositions, as they are in more sober and serious classical forms, are at once a contrast and a supplement to his own.

## "Annals of Music in America"

"Annals of Music in America," by Henry C. Hahe (Boston: Marshall Jones Company) will be welcomed as a reference book for musicians. It is described on the title page as "a chronological record of significant musical events, from 1640 to the present day," which means the end of 1921. These events include the introduction of new musical instruments, first American performances, founding of musical organizations, opening of American houses and concert halls, and opera debuts of noted performers. There is no attempt at literary style though there is a brief summary of each period; the work is merely a compendium and as such must meet its appeal. The division into chapters is by periods; at the end there is an "Index of compositions," listed under the composers' names, which is not complete. There are some inaccuracies, such as the misplacing of the name of Henry E. Krehbiel in the preface, and (more serious) that of Ernest Schelling in the index of composers. There are also certain items, such as, under "miscellaneous," the entries, "1790-1800. Various French operas. New Orleans, La.," and "1905. Guest conductors. New York, N. Y.," which seem of doubtful value.



Feodor Chaliapin

## An Estimate of Chaliapin's Work at the Metropolitan This Year

By PITTS SANBORN

New York, Dec. 18

ALTHOUGH Feodor Chaliapin's appearances this season at the Metropolitan Opera House have aggregated only seven, they have nevertheless been the outstanding event of the first five weeks of the present Metropolitan opera season. When Chaliapin returned to this country a year ago after an absence of 14 years, his few appearances at the Metropolitan were in one part only—the title rôle of Mousorgsky's "Boris Godunov." These appearances proved such a complete success—hundreds had to be turned away every time he sang—that the Metropolitan management naturally engaged him for further appearances this season. Besides Tzar Boris, Chaliapin has impersonated there this autumn the name part in Boito's Goethean opera "Mefistofele" and King Philip II of Spain in the "Don Carlos" of Verdi—which, by the way, is founded also on a famous German play—Schiller's "Don Carlos."

Philip II is a new portrayal to American audiences, but the Mephistopheles of Boito was Chaliapin's original part here in 1907. His remaining parts during that engagement were Don Basilio in "The Barber of Seville," Leporello in "Don Giovanni," and Mephistopheles in Gounod's "Faust" (sung in French). It is unlikely that Chaliapin will undertake any further opera rôles here during the present season, though his repertory includes Don Ruy Gomez de Silva in "Ernani," which the Metropolitan has in its current repertory.

People who see Chaliapin in concert realize even there that he is a remarkable actor. He is not bound down by any inhibiting notion that a concert singer must of necessity stand before his audience like an image carved in ice. Every song for him is a drama in miniature, and he illumines its progress with suitable facial expression and gesture, of which he is one of the greatest masters of our time. Still, only in opera do you get a complete notion of his ability as an actor, for there the drama is no longer miniature, and Chaliapin, who can etch minutely, can also paint in the broadest, the most flaming strokes.

## Boris Godunoff

In "Boris Godunoff" Chaliapin is called on to impersonate a Russian monarch who won his throne at the cost of killing the rightful heir. The remorse that preys upon him drives him to his own end. Boris has been called the Macbeth of opera. But he resembles more Macbeth's consort. He does not tremorize and chum, so to say, with his burden of guilt, and so through custom and dialectics lighten it, as does the Scottish King who slew Duncan. Like Lady Macbeth, rather, he cannot escape the haunting memory of the dire deed that gained him his throne. He pays, as she pays, with his life.

Chaliapin's portrayal of the remorse of Boris is such as the spoken drama rarely can yield. The lyric drama almost never. Chaliapin varies the Tzar's agony with a mood of tenderness, when he addresses his people as their Little Father, and as the father of his own children he brings to his scene with them a homeliness and a delicacy of pathos that deeply affect the spectator. Moreover, the voice of Chaliapin is the voice of

crook of his silken knees holds the fate of nations balancing.

In complete contrast we later see the king, stripped of his pride, lamenting alone in the gray despair of his age his knowledge that the young queen has never loved him. If in the earlier scene human pride and glory could go no further, here we have the extreme of human desolation. Philip summons the Grand Inquisitor and, willing already what he hardly dares to name, he consults that fanatic about the disposition he should make of his erring son. In the final scene, Philip, in black, delivers Don Carlos to the Inquisition. The only difficulty with an impersonation on a scale of such magnitude is the shadow into which it inevitably throws the rest of the performance. When Chaliapin appeared as Philip in the famous Monte Carlo revival of "Don Carlos" some 16 years ago, he at least had Maurice Renaud as his Marquis de Posa, and of course that great French singing actor is a man who could stand up, so to say, to Chaliapin both physically and artistically.

## "Mefistofele"

In "Mefistofele" the spirit of text and music is much closer to the original in Goethe than to the rather bourgeois demon of Gounod's "Faust." Chaliapin did the part here at the Metropolitan in the season of 1907-8, so there was already a precedent for his remarkably picturesque performance of the present season. His Mephistopheles is a tremendous figure pictorially, as he crouches in mid cloud-space beneath the chanting rained upon him by the angelic host, and again as on the Bröcken he lords it over the festivities of Walpurgis Night, now reigning among his own kindred. At other times this Mephistopheles holds himself in a potential background and melts into concealing shadows. And again the singular power and eloquence of Mr. Chaliapin as a singer make the complement of surprisingly expressive and impressive acting.

With their varied and often contrasting characteristics, these three impersonations show in a measure the versatility, as well as the grandeur, of Mr. Chaliapin's art. They give play to a very wide range of human emotion on its serious, and sometimes sinister, side. There is no laughter in these rôles, and yet Mr. Chaliapin—you have only to hear and see him in certain songs to realize the truth of this—in a comedian on a Brobdingnagian scale. It is a great pity that his irrefragable impersonation of that old fly-dog of a music master, Don Basilio, in "The Barber of Seville," is withheld from us this year.

## M. Hambourg on Piano Playing

"How to Play the Piano," by Mark Hambourg (George H. Doran Co.) is one of those invaluable books in which an accomplished artist and teacher has taken the pains to set down those details of piano playing which only years of practical experience can teach. It is not a treatise on piano playing, although there is a second part devoted to an abridged compendium of finger exercises as practiced by the author. Rather it is a notebook in which are jotted down various suggestions in regard to the problems which usually confront the piano student, and although all may not agree as to Mr. Hambourg's solutions of them, they are treated with such sound common sense that few will deny that the book is a valuable contribution to the literature of piano teaching and playing. There are chapters on scales, arpeggios, octaves, fingering, methods of practice, tone production and quality, use of the pedal, memorizing, playing in public, and even on the choice and care of the piano. Almost every question which might present itself to the thoughtful student or teacher seems to be answered or touched upon.

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By DAVID SEQUEIRA

THE "Aurreku" is the most typical as well as the best known of all the dances of the Basque province. Its warlike aspect reveals a very primitive origin. Its ceremonious part has something reminiscent of the French minuet, but it is purely Basque, reflecting so much of the character of the Basque race that it does not leave room for doubt as to its origin. Only in being of such a savage historical independence, with their impregnable fortresses in the form of inaccessible mountains, with their customs so serious and patriarchal, with their indomitable instinct of love for its own and of respect for all that symbolizes authority, may be conceived a dance that is at the same time a warlike manifestation, a homage to authority, and a tribute to courtesy.

Jovellanos said of the "Aurreku," that it can be seen the origin of that candor, frankness and genial joy which characterizes the people who dance it, and even also of their union, fraternity, and ardent patriotism. By four names this most original dance is known, "Aurreku," or "primero mano" (first hand), from the important rôle played by the one who leads it; "Eskudanza," or "baile de mano" (dance of the hand), because the couples come out with their hands joined; "Baile Real" (royal dance), from its importance and solemnity, and "Zortziko," or "Ociavo," from the eight measures which all its parts contain.

The presence of the first authority, or the Lord Mayor, is indispensable, because in that country the Mayor is not only the one who commands and directs, but he is the affectionate father

who associates with his children, sharing with them their joys as well as joining in their misfortunes. The Mayor, then, gives the permission for the performance, presiding always, and generally directing the dance. The young people who compose the group, holding hands, form a circle, stopping in front of the Mayor. The chief of the line or "Mano primera" ("Aurreku"), throws his "boina" (a small cap worn by the Basques) to the ground and salutes the Mayor with leaps and turns to the sound of the tambour. The Mayor returns the salute and the "Aurreku" goes back to his place at the head of the chain, which now gives a turn around the plaza, stopping in front of the maiden whom the leader has chosen for his partner. The invitation is given with beautiful pirouettes and capricious capers of graceful dexterity. Four of the dancers step out from the file and "boina" in hand accompany the chosen one to the center of the plaza, where the "Aurreku" returns to honor her with his offerings of new pirouettes and turns, the "boina" in one hand, and the arms akimbo. Holding the tips of her fingers, he enters the file with her, she giving the corner of her handkerchief, for in this dance the men and girls do not take hold of one another's hands; the handkerchief of the girl serves to join the links of this human chain together.

When this step is ended, the "Atzescu" or "Ultima mano" (Last hand), selects a partner in a similar manner. The "Aurreku" and the "Atzescu" are those who lead the dance, and salute the chosen ones of their companions, doing them the honors above described while they are taking them out. It is indispensable that the girl be as serious as a statue. The "Zortziko" continues, the line making turns and stopping at certain points, when the "Aurreku" gives

further displays of skillful and graceful pirouettes. Later come the "pasamano" (hand passing), the "desaño" (challenge) and the "fandango," in which the merry-makers depict triumph, and finally, the frantic dance, the "Arin-arin" (vivo! vivo!), a species of wild galop.

Who is the author of the music of the "Aurreku"? Tradition, unfortunately, has completely forgotten and time has effaced all records. The orchestra is quite as primitive as the dance, being reduced to one or two whistles, "Vasca Tibias" of the Romans, "Chillitua" of the Basques, and a tambour. The tambour player is an institution, the post being hereditary. It is paid honors that cause it to be coveted by the schoolmasters of many of the Basque provinces.

The "Aurreku" is a dance preeminently democratic. The chain is formed by the "señoritas" of the aristocracy side by side with the most humble "campesinas" (country maidens), for no one may refuse the invitation of the "Aurreku" when the ancient "Fuecos" and "Juntas forales" (assemblies) held their meetings, the venerable "Junteros" (members of the Junta) of the Province danced the traditional dance, and even now, the provincial deputies join in the popular solemnities. Some years it is danced in the Plaza de la Constitución in San Sebastián in the presence of the reigning Queen, the most elegant and aristocratic "señoritas" and the most distinguished members of society, the dancers observing the strictest etiquette. The peasants dress for the dance in white trousers, a red sash, which must be of silk, white blouse and scarlet "boina." The provincial deputies wear frock coats and high hats. Surely the "Aurreku" possesses a dignity not equalled in any other dance in all the provinces of Spain.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Milton's Great Ode

JOHN MILTON is a poet who means many things to many people. To the school boy, alas, he too often stands for "The Minor Poems" and a laborious research into the mazes of classical mythology. But a few are fortunate enough to leave school, looking back happily to the melodies of "Comus" and the haunting witcheries of the music of "Lycidas."

To the average reader, Milton is the Poet of "Paradise Lost," a figure to be regarded with respectful awe—and distance. And to the Romantic School, his Satan (by a strange perversion of Milton's purpose) is regarded as the apotheosis of the spirit of revolution.

But to a few he is primarily the musician poet, the "mighty mouthed inventor of harmonies," and those few find in the "keen translunar music" of the Ode on the Nativity a glory like that which invests the painters of the early Italian school. It is the poem of his youth—an untroubled youth that sees the beatific vision with eyes unclouded by presage of future struggle. It was begun on a Christmas morning and he sings with the exaltation of a chorister. After reading "Paradise Lost" or "Samson Agonistes" one finds a peculiar pleasure in turning back to this ode, written nearly two hundred years ago, of splendors and harmonies.

Wordsworth wrote in the nineteenth century:

Milton: thou shouldst be living at this hour:  
England hath need of thee:

But in those days England was not all bereft, because in Wordsworth himself she had a poet of the same high ardor as Milton. Today we need him more; and no Christmas passes that would not be enriched by a fresh reading of his ode, with its panoplies of "spangled host" that "keep watch in squadrons bright."

How like a strain of clear, piercing music after the invocation to his muse, the hymn begins:

It was the winter wild,  
While the heaven-born child  
All merrily wrapt in the rude mangle lies;  
Nature, in awe to him,  
Had doffed her gaudy trim,  
With her great Master so to sympathize.

Then the reader enters into an almost breathless silence, meek-eyed Peace descends, battles cease, the winds are hushed, the waves stilled, while "birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave."

The shepherds with their "silly thoughts" sit on

## Letters Between Friends

IN CONVERSATION there can be little danger of misunderstanding and even the tactless man has a chance of stepping back adroitly from a faux pas. Speech helps to remedy speech. But with the written word you have to take your stand for better or for worse, and bear in mind Omar's warning:

"The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,  
Moves on; nor all your Piety nor Wit  
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,  
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it."

There you have no modulation of tone, no subtlety of gesture or expression to eke out the meaning, and thoughts easily spoken have a trying way of looking awkward on paper. But since in this world of ink and paper it is so rarely that the "time and the place and the loved one" are all together, we have recourse to wait the objections and recognize letter writing as one of the necessary luxuries of life.

Letter writing is that occupation which proves more than any other, that to receive we have first to give. To write a letter is a way of being present with a person—which, in turn, gives us his company. Professor Saintsbury defines the letter as "that kind of communication of thought or fact to another person which most immediately succeeds the oral, and supplies the claims of absence." The question arises, What are the "claims of absence"? What do we crave of our friends? I think we ask that above all they shall be themselves; that the intimacies which kept us in step to the swing of the walking stick in the old days shall be continued now by the flourish of the pen. We want our friends to feel, as we do, that a few thousand miles of land or ocean are absurdly without power mentally to separate people who understand each other. A friend's letter should be a work of the heart. Brilliance, wit, humor, satire, better, description, dialogue—anything your pen tricks you to—but let all be "finely touched" by those subtle half tones which give your individuality its form.

Some people write letters as colorless as the syntax. They will go to the North Pole and tell you it is cold there; ride a hurricane and mention it in the same breath as hotel expenses. Or they will

the lawn, when to them come such harmonies as unite heaven and earth. Then, in a "globe of circular light"

The helmeted Cherubim  
And sworded Seraphim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings displayed,  
The pictures that Milton touches in are like rich stained glass windows, but there is about them a severity and austere which makes them very different from Keats' "thousand heraldries, and twilight saints and dim emblazons."

Not only a glory of light but a glory of sound floods the poem. The verse has in it, now the chiming of bells, now the deepening swell of organ music:

Ring out, ye crystal spheres!  
Once bless our human ears,  
If ye have power to touch our senses so!

And let your silver chime  
Move in melodious time;  
And let the bass of heaven's deep organ blow;

And with your nine-fold harmony  
Make up full concert to the  
Glorious symphony.

For a moment he ponders. Will not such music bring back the olden, care-free days, "the Age of Gold"? But no. There are battles to be won, fogs to be put to flight.

The poem takes on a new fateful note, the verse is more agitated and disturbed. In the quaint scene that follows, Milton dramatically pictures the downfall of the heathen gods and idols, routed by the new glory, even as the flocking shadows of night are scattered at the rising sun.

Then deep peace again, and balm after the passing of the strife. The picture at the end in its clarity, simplicity, and sincerity might have been painted by the reverent hand of Fra Angelico.

But see! the Virgin blest  
Hath laid her Babe  
To rest.

Time is tedious  
So long as here  
Heaven's angelic  
Hosts attend  
The infant star.

Hath fixed her polished car,  
Her sleeping Lord  
With handmaid  
Lamp attending;  
And all about the  
Courtly stable  
Bright-harnessed  
Angels sit in order  
Serviceable.

write clever insinuations about things which are your vital interests. You want encouragement? They will give you platitudes. There is a type of writer who turns out letters as intellectual exercises, who writes to discover his own thoughts for his own delectation, leaving the reader breathless, whole streets behind in a forced and weary pursuit.

I once had a letter in which the writer was brazen enough to admit that he did not know "what to write about," but felt impelled "to write something," and although it must have been rather fascinating to him, this search for a subject, yet he had the advantage of me: I had never known that incoherent part of his nature, was a stranger to his speculations on politics and the Channel Tunnel, but would have given him postage stamps for a year to have had just one familiar gesture or to have had the accent of an old association. Intellectual gymnastics should be carried on privately; given in public they smack of egotism.

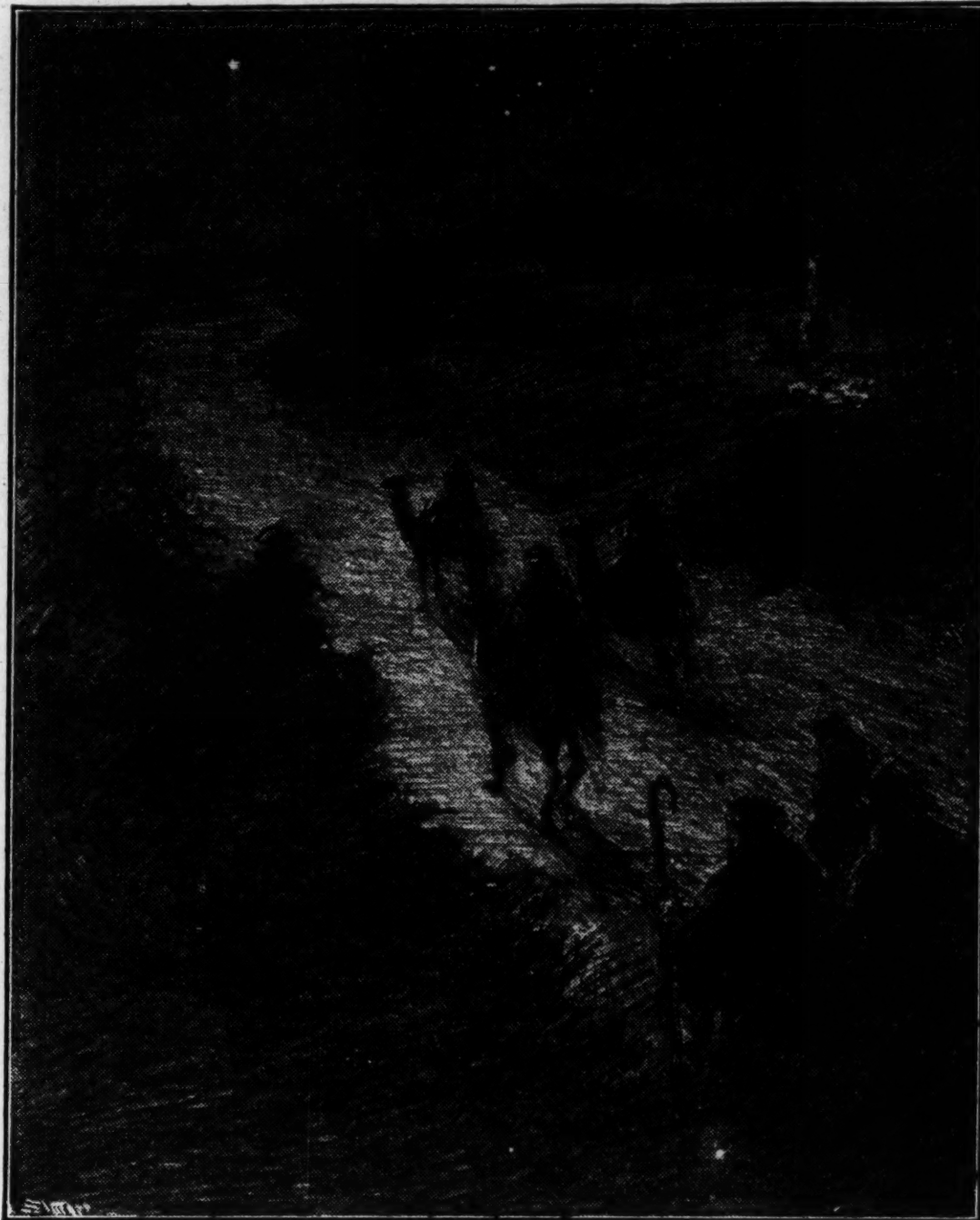
I suppose the true epistolary style is like a swallow's flight, keen, light, suave, sudden in its varied interests, skimming the waters with never a melodramatic splash to shorten the perfection of the serenade. Charles Lamb has it, a little too facetiously perhaps, but it is always a joy to be introduced to his whims and fancies. Make a zigzag track across literary history and you will find Thackeray, always perfection and delicacy. Reading Horace Walpole you get the idea that you know his duchesses quite well and have had your wig powdered for their receptions. An hour with Lord Chesterfield sends you near to raising your hat to street lamps and inevitably makes you gleam with culture. Stevenson tells you you are a "good sort" and as good a man at the tiller as ever sailed the Pacific, besides putting you years ahead of yourself in literary criticism by his references to the young Mr. Shaw and the prolific Mr. Kipling. Nor will you ever know how tender a man's heart can be until you have seen Swift's letters to Stella. Professor Saintsbury says, "The more the spoken word is heard the better," and that is the root of the matter. The good letter writer does not write at all; he talks.

## At Twilight

You are a painter—listen—  
I'll paint you a picture, too!  
Of the lone white lights that glisten  
Through Michigan Avenue;  
With the red lights down the middle  
Where the street shines mirror-wet.  
Look! far in the east great spaces  
Meet out on the level lake.  
Where the lit ships veil their faces  
And glide like ghosts at a wake:  
And up in the air, high over  
The rain-shot shimmer of light,  
The huge sky-scrapers hover  
And shake out their stars at night.  
Oh, the city trails gold tassels  
From the skirts of her purple gown,  
And lifts up her commerce castles  
Like a jeweled studded crown.  
See, proudly she moves on, singing  
Up the storm-dimmed track of time,  
Oh, grandly she marches, flinging  
Her gifts at our feet, and singing,  
Have I chalked out a sketch in my rhyme?  
—HARRIET MONROE, in "You and I"

## The Guiding Star

We three kings of Orient are;  
Bearing gifts we traverse afar,  
Field and fountain, moor and mountain,  
Following yonder star,  
O star of wonder, star of night,  
Star of royal beauty bright,  
Westward leading, still proceeding,  
Guide us to thy perfect light.  
—J. H. HOPKINS.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

When they heard the king, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was.

When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

—FROM MATTHEW'S GOSPEL.

## Gloria in Excelsis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Carry on, O hearts, carry on,  
The work and will of your King.  
Establish Christ's reign to the ends of the earth,  
Let the Prince of Peace find blessed new birth  
In the humble hearts of men,  
The humble hearts of men.

Ever the stage is set  
In the world of work and of play.  
There's an inn and a manger, a star in the sky.  
There are wise men and shepherds and angels on high.  
The Gloria In Excelsis to sing.  
Gloria In Excelsis to sing.  
—ANNA M. WIERACK.

## Indian Vignette

Through the wide open doors of the bungalow drawing room, where an electric fan whirls with monotonous intonation, and the purdahs sway gently in the agitated air, where flaming flowers, the rich products of copious rain and hot sun, are perched in oriental ware on almost every table and shelf, where the walls are white for coolness sake, the notes of a bugle can be faintly distinguished.

It is the Last Post in cantonments, rising, with unmistakable insistence, a reminder of the British raj over this teeming Empire, above the distracting din that sometimes in India fills the night.

The bugle has many competitors, human and other. When darkness falls, then is the time when the jackal begins his gambols and sends up his wild laments to the heavens; when the pariah dog cleaves the air with his shrill, piercing bark; when the native chants crude, weird strains as he ambles along.

But these "operatic" efforts are intermittent, happily, and periods of silence serve to heighten the sense of mystery and awe that this strange land and an Eastern night inspire.

Let but a dog bark, though, and the whole machinery of noise is set in motion once again, and all living things seem roused afresh to noisy expression.

A mile or so away flows the Ganges. But a little while ago, when we were at the tail end, so to speak, of the Monsoon, the Ganges, seen from the Curzon Bridge near Allahabad, was more like the sea than any river, so great was the stretch of roar that in a dreamy moment you might well have mistaken for the voice of the ocean calling on some rocky shore.

All is quiet now. The chankidar (night watchman) nods on the veranda. For a moment the East is asleep. Out in the garden the air is heavy with the scent of flowers. Above, the immense vault of heaven, brilliant with the light of moon and stars. A gorgeous night. The clocks strike the hour. It is time for bed. "Salaam, chankidar."

## Mozart

There are people to whom his beauty does not seem to be art, because it is just beauty; they think that he had the trick of it and could turn it on as he chose; they prefer the creaking of effort and egoism. His gifts are so purely gifts and so lavish that they seem to be cheap; and The Magic Flute is an absurdity which he wrote in a hurry to please the crowd.—A. Clutton-Brock, in "The Magic Flute."

## The Healing of Moods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often we see an otherwise lovely character almost spoiled by a tendency to indulge in what is called "moods," a name for a certain form of evil behind which human nature has, lo, these many years, hid and excused itself. It has seemed to think that because of this belief of so-called "moods," it has a right to be excused, to indulge in indifference or self-absorption for the time being; but after a while the tolerant and patient friend grows weary of "moods," and seeks companionship elsewhere.

Many, no doubt, would be glad to be rid of this defect, just as they would of everything else that is unlike good; while others have not yet awakened to the fact that it is error, a subtle form of selfishness. If all indulged in "moods," it would be a sorry old world indeed, for we should never know where to find one another, mentally speaking. Like all other forms of so-called evil, it needs to be healed; and it can be, by the desire "which goes forth hungering after righteousness," to use Mrs. Eddy's words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 2); and it will be shown by the Father how, as Mrs. Eddy also says (p. 462), "to probe the self-inflicted wounds of selfishness, malice, envy, and hate."

The dictionary gives several definitions of "moods," such as "sullen or morose state of mind," "whim, caprice, freak," "out of humor, haughty, overbearing, stubborn," and so on. Surely none of these are desirable qualities, either for ourselves or to be used when in contact with our neighbors or with any of our fellow men. A smiling face and a cordial handshake have often lifted the burden from many a sad heart. Cheerfulness is indeed contagious; it blesses and brightens all who come within its range, bringing the purifying rays of real sunshine into the dark recesses of the human heart, weighted by toil, sorrow, and pain. He who is habitually happy and kind is reflecting qualities of the divine One who is without variableness, or "shadow of turning." In the divine Mind there is no unsteadiness or changeableness; there are no qualities other than those that are good, those that stand for steadfastness and strength.

The human sense of "moods" implies that there is something which might take away our sense of happiness, cheerfulness, and good will to men, and shut us up within the narrow walls of self-pity or self-consciousness. The cure lies in our recognition of our duty to God and our fellow men. We cannot go on indulging self and be true disciples of Christ Jesus. We must overcome the little as well as the big things that go to make up the sum total of the defects of human character. Who knows but the very overcoming of some seemingly small errors, small by comparison with greater sins, may be the opening, whereby the truth shall gain an entrance, and so begin the clearing out of all that is unlike the Christ. In reality, all want to be more Christlike, all want to find the way to holiness, all want to be saved; and what is salvation but the destruction of seeming

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## The Bookshelf in France

THE library in a French house is always a room to admire, but not necessarily to love. It may be scholarly, aristocratic, or bourgeois in its fittings; it is seldom friendly in the cosy sense. Generations of readers are responsible for its appearance. No tea-table has ever been set before its hearth. The Field and the Queen have not had a place on its tables. It is, nevertheless, a room beautiful with memories and work. The silence of it is restful and serious.

Quite different is the sitting-room of a woman who has bookshelves she knows and loves. There is intimacy, friendliness, charm. The mistress may be a wide reader, or she may read little but deeply. The point is that she loves what she reads. The modern woman has adopted the fashion of having her books bound or covered variously. She selects the cover which best expresses the spirit of the book's contents. It may be in leather, finely tooled, or in colored cloth, in one of the hand-worked papers so much in fashion, in old brocade, or in suede. Every binding has a pictorial meaning to its owner, and as she sits she may scan her shelves from afar and feel more vividly the personality of each book....

Where books overflow is in the rooms of some of the modern French women writers. There one sees books of every complexion, from the yellow-back to editions de luxe in the most beautiful bindings, from the latest novel to thick volumes on the most obscure of philosophies. Not many Frenchwomen possess a library of foreign books, but a few have collected the works of Shakespeare, Scott, Dickens, Meredith, Mr. Kipling, and Mr. Thomas Hardy. Mr. Wells is a favorite, too, and some read Mr. Galworthy.

Jane Austen is read by students of English; Tolstoy not at all. Byron for many years held the place of honor among English poets, but within the last twenty years English poetry has been popularized, and modern publishers are now bringing out limited editions of John Donne, Francis Thompson, and William Blake. Their readers are confined to a literary few, but their effective bindings figure on many shelves.—The Times, London.

evil in human thought, the only place where, in belief, it can claim power. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 123) Mrs. Eddy says: "Seeing that we have to attain to the ministry of righteousness in all things, we must not overlook small things in goodness or in badness, for 'trifles make perfect,' and 'the little foxes . . . spoil the vines.'"

With the example of Jesus the Christ in thought, we can set out with renewed strength to master the seeming trifles that keep us from gaining the perfection he so courageously attained, and said we too must emulate if we would rest in the consciousness of God's kingdom come "in earth, as it is in heaven." By learning of our true existence in God, that perfect self which was made in the beginning "when God, Mind, spoke and it was done" (Science and Health, p. 557), we become conscious of a new world and a new sense of dominion over error. We see that all that is worth while striving for is a knowledge of the real man and his relationship to God. In this true knowledge of ourselves we lose the consciousness of sin; and the temptations to self-indulgence, or selfishness as it is more commonly called, pass away. In its place we waken to find the fragrant blossoms of consideration and thoughtfulness for others, courtesy, cheerfulness, and love, all the lovely flowers of true and holy character, which are, perhaps, dormant to human sight, but nevertheless are there, only needing the sunlight of right desire to bring them forth from their hidden corners. What is lovelier than a happy, kind, loving and lovable disposition? It is like the "quality of mercy" so beautifully depicted by Shakespeare in "The Merchant of Venice":

"It is twice blest:  
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

## Evening

A RIPPLING river, a cushion-laden canoe drifting aimlessly over the moon-splashed water—long, dreamy, never-to-be-forgotten evenings; idle hours of sheer delight.

The banks of the river were concealed by the dark veil of night and the softly lapping waves seemed to sweep on indefinitely into the rich impenetrable shadows cast upon the waters by the distant mountains; shadows that clung to the surrounding land, blotting out familiar objects and replacing them with inky voids; shadows through which the liquid notes of a nightingale fell like music from another world.

At one spot only had the darkness relinquished its hold. It was a tiny birch-bordered island, looking vague and misty against the shadow-wrapped shore behind. The tall silver birches tossing gently, dreamily, on the evening breeze, sent forth a low murmuring that was answered and re-answered by the trees from the mainland. The rushes and grasses—a vivid green by the light of day—were softened and subdued almost to the point of obscurity. An occasional leaf from above floated idly down upon them, then drifted airily along on the river, till it, too, was lost in the shadows.

The canoe gliding through the limpid waters, leaving scarcely a ripple to mark its course, slipped between the weeds and rushes that hugged the shore, and grounded on the sand. As it did so, a misty film passed before the moon, the forerunner of a dark, ragged cloud pursuing its way across the sky. For a moment the light on the birches seemed to waver, then faded out.

The mountains appeared blacker and more impenetrable than ever; the river was but a sheet of shimmering darkness; and the island with its trees of silver and its shadowy rushes had dissolved like a dream.

## Dawn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A tiny ray of light upon the eastern sky  
Proclaims to human sight the morn is drawing nigh.  
Thus dawns in human thought the light of Truth today  
The light by man long sought to guide him on his way.

And as the sun's glad ray dispels the gloom of night  
So earth's discordant day is routed by this light.

It heals the sick and brings the promise long foretold,  
For in the heart it sings the angel song of old.

—ARTHUR S. HOLLES.

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With

## KEY to THE SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

THE extent of the opposition manifested in the House of Representatives to the proposed constitutional amendment denying to states and municipalities the right to issue tax-exempt bonds will probably occasion general surprise. When the fact is known that there are in existence today blocks of securities estimated, in the whole country, at from \$10,000,000 to \$18,000,000,000 on which no taxation can be levied and which afford to the very rich an opportunity for escaping income taxation of any sort, it would seem that approval of an amendment intended to correct this condition would be general.

### Defending Tax-Free Securities

It is quite true that initially the state or the municipality issuing these tax-free securities is repaid in part for its loss of subsequent revenue by the higher price which such issues will bring, but the recompense is not complete. It is, moreover, in a sense, anticipation of income and inevitably leads to extravagance. It places upon subsequent generations the burden of expenditures made for the benefit of those of the present day. Its effect upon the volume of revenue enjoyed by individual states and the Nation, from income taxation, is already apparent. While it is shown that the number of individuals with great incomes in the United States is not decreasing, the amount of taxation paid upon these incomes is materially decreased. The reason is the transference of investments from taxable securities into those that are free from taxation. The process is one which will benefit only the very rich because the securities are not attractive to the small investor.

It would appear that the great strength of the opposition to this amendment, in the House, rests with the representatives from the southern states. They bring up the almost forgotten doctrine of states rights, and claim that federal legislation of this character is an invasion of the right of the state to regulate the issuance of its own local securities. Of late years insistence on the rights and immunities of states has found little support at Washington. Federal authority has been steadily extended, either by the process of amendment of the Constitution or by the construing of statutes by the Supreme Court. In this instance, it seems probable that the economic argument rather than the political one will prevail. When the advocates of the amendment are able to show that, had the policy been enforced in the past, it would be bringing to the federal Treasury an annual income, estimated by so distinguished an economist as Professor Seligman, at \$300,000,000 a year, there will be difficulty in offsetting their argument by an appeal to almost forgotten political doctrines.

It is of course true that no amendment now can affect the great volume of outstanding tax-free certificates. It can, however, prevent the continuance of the policy of issuing them and avert the evident peril that the great burden of the income tax may yet be shifted from the shoulders of the very rich by the opportunity afforded them to put their permanent investments into securities free from the taxgatherer.

Aside from this argument, but buttressing and strengthening it, is the fact that the financing of industrial and public service corporations is seriously handicapped by the competition of these tax-free securities. Beyond doubt, the grave financial situation, which the railroads of this country now confront, would be materially ameliorated were railroad securities, which are taxed, not put into competition with securities which cannot be taxed. The same situation applies to other great business enterprises in the United States.

A CURIOUS instance of the attachment to words of a significance that does not properly obtain is found in the popular misuse of the word "radical," which as now generally used signifies one who believes in violent and destructive attacks on society and government. To the average citizen the term "radical" is associated with something sinister, savoring of plots and bombs, and in conservative circles the word as applied to men or policies carries its own condemnation. So far has the new connotation gone that it is assumed as a matter of course that the idea underlying the word radical is equivalent to destruction or revolution, and that fastening the name upon a party or group indicates that it is considered outside the bounds of orderly and peaceful agitation.

### Radical, or Reactionary?

There is in reality no justification for this departure from the established values of a word which means simply, as its Latin origin indicates, one who believes in seeking the root or basis of recognized social imperfections, and proposes remedies based on a thorough knowledge of fundamentals. This is the method of wisdom, as understood ever since the days of Aristotle, and there is no good reason why its advocates should be stigmatized as dangerous citizens. They may be wrong in their analysis of conditions, and their remedies may therefore be worthless, but they are not necessarily criminal because of their mistakes.

An illustration of the misuse of the term is found in its application to the Communist régime in Russia, which is almost universally described as a Red Radical Government. The truth is that the group of theorists who rule Russia today are not radicals, but reactionaries. They have abandoned the fundamentals of democracy and self-government toward which political institutions in all civilized countries have been slowly progressing, and have gone back to the harsh despotism of rule by organized force of arms. The 150,000,000 Russians were not consulted when the Bolsheviks overthrew the

constitutional Kerensky Government, and today have no voice in the management of public affairs. The Soviet leaders showed that they had no perception of the deeply-rooted institution of property rights when they sought to abolish private ownership. That they failed, and are now gradually returning to this theory, is a triumph of radicalism against reaction. The preachers of violent revolution and confiscation are in no sense radicals, but manifestly reactionaries.

"THE way to resume is to resume" was a famous slogan when the United States was struggling in the slough of financial despond after the Civil War. Austria has now proved that "the way to deflate is to deflate," or at least stop printing fiat money. Though still a long way from resumption of specie payment, which in the United States did not come until nearly twenty years after the peace, the Austrian Government, backed by the League of Nations, has stopped its printing presses, and, presto! the value of the krone stops its downward slide. With the arrival in Vienna recently of a financial controller, representing the League, a new régime begins in Austria. The long climb toward solvency has at least been begun.

### New Hope for Austria

How has this been brought about? A few months ago the situation was declared so desperate that bankruptcy seemed inevitable, followed by famine, disorder, and chaos. During its recent sessions the League of Nations took the matter in hand, and when Georgi Tchitcherin calls the League "organized impotence" he should remember what it has done when given proper backing.

Last August Mr. Lloyd George announced that the allied governments would give no more aid to Austria under the old system. Whether this was due to financial stringencies at home, or whether, as the French suspected, he wished to use a possible Austrian collapse as another means of pressure on France, need not be determined now. The Italians then made the claim that as the conquerors of the old empire and as the principal creditors for reparations, they should take charge of the remaining assets. Their plan was to incorporate Austria in the Italian customs union and to exercise such control as to make the country virtually a dependency on Italy. This the French could not allow, as it would disturb the balance of power between Italy and the Little Entente. On the other hand, they realized, with the British, that a financial crash would probably lead to Austria's incorporation with Germany, which France had blocked in 1919.

There remained, then, the League of Nations, and, like so many other difficult problems which the allied powers cannot solve among themselves, Austria was referred to it. After preliminary studies by its experts, three agreements were signed on Oct. 3, at Geneva. The first established the political independence of Austria, and, with this as a basis, the second promised a loan of 650,000,000 gold kronen with which it was to get out of its vicious inflation circle. As Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia were the first countries to sign the independence contract, so they guaranteed each one-fifth of the loan, the remaining fifth to be shared by others. Belgium and Switzerland were the first to offer this aid, followed by Holland and Sweden. In return, Austria promised by the third agreement to accept control over its finances by a representative of the League, to reform its affairs so as to balance the budget in two years, to establish a bank of issue, and stop printing money.

The details of these internal reforms are now being worked out. Deflation is a most difficult process. It means unemployment and sacrifices. Another difficult step is the dismissal of the civil service employees. Of these the new Austria, with a population of 6,000,000, employed more than did the old empire with over 50,000,000. As the salaries rose in proportion with prices, the more money the state printed the more it had to pay its officials. Without outside backing, no Government could get enough political strength to reduce the list. Now about 11,000 have already gone and within the next two years about 100,000, or 40 per cent of the entire staff, will be dismissed. It is expected most of them will have to find employment in agriculture and new industries. The annual saving to the state was calculated by the League of Nations experts at about 130,000,000 kronen per annum.

Austria is not yet out of the woods. Her industries still suffer from competition with Germany, where inflation continues. The winter will be a hard one, indeed, but the main fact is that through the action of the League, the Austrians have regained confidence in their money and in themselves.

### The Defenders of the Saloon

NO ONE who has kept in touch with the campaign being waged to legalize, by action of Congress, the sale of intoxicating beers and wines in the United States, is inclined to regard at all seriously the assertion of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that it opposes the return of the saloon. Those who act as sponsors and spokesmen for the association must realize that the unrestricted sale of such beverages, in the quantities and in the manner demanded, could be made possible only through the agency of the saloon and kindred resorts. Brewers and liquor dealers, who are in close sympathy with the association, would see to it at once that such outlets for the products in which they have made such tremendous profits were provided. The street corners in the larger cities would soon be occupied by saloons, probably with the gaudy signs of some wealthy brewer bedecking the entrances and the walls. The brewers do not oppose the return of the saloons, and the cash which they have been tacitly invited to contribute will, unquestionably, supply the sinews of war from now until the election in 1924.

So advice which we can all safely follow is that we should not put the least confidence in the protestation that the association regards the saloon as undesirable.

Possibly those of its members who profess to seek the amendment or modification of the enforcement code to such an extent that they, as individuals, may enjoy that "sacred individual liberty" which they claim has been abridged, will talk sincerely and honestly in opposition to the saloon. But these gentlemen and ladies are in bad company. They have cast their lot, in the campaign upon which they have entered, with those whom they would shun in society or in business. Bootlegging, like politics, seems to make strange bedfellows.

No thoughtful or considerate person desires to again assume the moral and financial hazard of the saloon. Its return would be as disastrous as a return of war. Those who realize this are not influenced by the specious plea that beer and wine are harmless and non-intoxicating. They are both harmful and degrading because they are intoxicating. If they were not the latter, surely there would be no organized effort to make them again easily available.

THE removal of legal disabilities is engaging the attention of women the world over. Sharp divisions of opinion are developing among them as to how best they may accomplish their aim. But it is interesting to note their increasing agreement upon the fact that the first step is for women to comprehend their inherent rights of freedom and equality. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney-General, recently told an audience of women that it is not the law which gives freedom. To place a law on the statute books does not in itself make women and men equal. The important thing is for women to act as though they already possessed legal freedom. Then only will they gain it and any legal disabilities which seem to interfere will be removed naturally.

Now from the Argentine comes the news that a woman has been admitted to the practice of law, and with it there is the comment from a leading feminist that the chief reason for the slowness of the advance of women in South America has been their own indifference. The "lethargic attitude of the bulk of the women," and the "deficiency of any but a superficial education," are blamed in part for the fact that officials have been loath to recognize the right of women to be educated, to enter the professions, and to be regarded as equal with men in the law.

For some time Argentine women have been encouraged to graduate from schools, to enter the fields of natural science, art, civil engineering, and chartered accountancy. But, and herein lies the difficulty, women have been slow to take advantage of the openings which they already have. Therefore the opposition seemed the greater when, a few months ago, a woman, with the degree of notary from the University of Buenos Aires, applied at the Civil Court to be sworn in, a part of the necessary procedure before starting in her profession. It was the first time that a woman had presented herself for recognition and the Civil Chambers called a full meeting to discuss the question. After some hours of deliberate debate a majority of the members voted that the petition should be refused because, in their judgment, women were incapable of discharging the functions of a public notary. An appeal was carried to the National Tribunal, which has reversed the decision of the lower court, thereby opening the way for women to become lawyers in the Argentine.

Recognition of inherent rights to freedom and equality by the individual is leading to recognition of equality by the law in South America. And what is true there is true likewise in other parts of the world.

FREE CONCERTS, such as have been arranged for the second half of the winter at the Metropolitan Museum

of Art in New York, with the Juilliard Musical Foundation contributing toward the cost, are a sort of undertaking which, if left to men who make music a business, would probably never come to realization. They represent a type of effort that bureau directors on their own initiative can hardly be imagined as undertaking. They belong, indeed, to a class of things which managers ordinarily decry and discourage, the line of argument being that people care nothing for what costs nothing. There can be no doubt, either, that free concerts have oftentimes, according to authentic observation, been in large measure a failure. Musical performances, that is to say, which listeners do not pay for have in many cases passed off thanklessly, or at any rate have received poor appreciation, considering the trouble involved. Free band concerts given in the parks of cities in the summer time, for example, have been known to be attended by audiences the outer fringe of which was downright rowdy, and the inner core of which was none the worse for a little surveillance by the police.

Concerts of the summer-park class, sad to say, are not in all instances of great artistic importance and therefore do not invariably engage the interest of serious people. Possibly good music carries in itself a certain disciplinary quality and can get along without the constable. But the managers do not need that argument. For they can show that concerts for which people buy tickets are usually a success on the score of public manners, even when they fail on the score of musical art.

All that the managers may say, however, is controverted by the evidence of the art museum concerts that have been given in New York in former seasons, and of art museum concerts, also, that have been given in Cleveland, to name another city. And there can be little dispute that the free aspect of the concerts has been somehow a good thing.

### Women's Inherent Rights

### The Question of Free Concerts

## Editorial Notes

WITHOUT for a moment criticizing the decision of President Harding to release three prisoners, serving long sentences for violation of federal laws, as an act of Christmas clemency, it would seem that an unusual opportunity is presenting itself to him at this season to extend this clemency to the more than half-a-hundred men who are still serving sentences in various federal prisons of the United States as political war-time prisoners. Granted the Espionage Act has not yet been repealed; to all intents and purposes, however, it has sunk into desuetude, and yet many of these men still languish in the bonds of a long imprisonment. Some may recall Stevenson's story, "David Balfour," in which David has to decide whether he shall give evidence which will free a wrongly accused man, but which will get him into extremely serious trouble himself because the Government of the day wishes to convict the man for political reasons. He determines to stand by the truth, reasoning somewhat as follows:

Since the world today is such a complex unity it is obvious that justice is what will do the most good to the greatest number. Hence, too, the punishment of any innocent man will inflict an injury upon the entire community.

Surely in the matter of these political prisoners now is the time when justice should be tempered with mercy for the good of the Nation as a whole.

THE Amsterdam baker, Mr. Houtman by name, who has recently broken up unaided the trust of the big baker organizations in that city, is entitled to feel that he has accomplished a truly worth-while achievement. And yet it is less than three months since he started his campaign by suddenly announcing that from then on his price would be sixteen Dutch cents a loaf, instead of twenty as theretofore. Naturally he attracted a large number of new customers at once, though the general sentiment was that he could not persist in his policy, because, the other bakers declared, such a price as he was charging left no margin for profit. Still he continued to sell at this price and continued to attract new customers daily. This, of course, thoroughly aroused the other bakers, who first protested to him and then deliberately tried to hamper him, even to the extent of making an effort to stop his supply of flour. Mr. Houtman, however, did not waver but went on with his baking and appealed for aid to the aldermen of the city of Amsterdam. This body promised him assistance and also, having received the complaints of the members of the trust, appointed accountants who investigated the books of both Mr. Houtman and the other bakers, upholding the former. Then the big bakers had to surrender and now bread everywhere is sold in Amsterdam for sixteen cents.

THAT the "Garden City" idea is not merely applicable to a city's suburbs, but also to the very heart of a thickly populated community, has been proved unmistakably during the last year in Philadelphia. And this is how it came about. Less than a year ago, there was an old eighteen-foot-wide thoroughfare, just west of Nineteenth Street, called Uber Street, where, in a condition of almost indescribable degradation and squalor, lived nearly 100 Negroes of the extremely poor class. Today this locality is known as Lantern Lane, and is perhaps as quaintly charming a community as is to be found in the whole city. The man responsible for this change is not an architect, nor yet a builder even, nor a real estate agent, but a manufacturer of women's garments. One day about a year ago he happened to pass that way and wondered why this alley, for it amounted to little more, was allowed to remain in the very center of the city, and as he stood contemplating the rookeries he had an idea. This idea has already borne abundant fruit, and from present indications is likely to result in the transformation of many a back street, both in Philadelphia and maybe in other cities also, into residential garden spots.

IN UPHOLDING the defense of the National City Bank, in saying that "frustration" by the Soviet Government had prevented the payment of a sum of money sued for by a certain Russian, Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court of New York made a statement of far-reaching significance. Said he:

While this court may not recognize the Soviet Government as sovereign and therefore possessing power to confiscate property or collect debts as must be done in respect to a foreign state which has been recognized either de facto or de jure, it does not follow that we must assume a state of anarchy exists in Russia.

The importance of the decision as a whole, if it be upheld by the higher courts, rests, of course, in the fact that it may relieve various banking houses of the responsibilities for funds that were seized in Russia and other parts of Europe and Asia Minor during the war and post-war period. It is becoming more and more evident, however, that it is not necessary to "assume that a state of anarchy exists in Russia."

RECENT announcement that oil has been found in the Congo is but another indication that this section of Africa is among the very richest areas in the world. Already gold, silver, copper, diamonds, radium, and coal have been found there, and it would seem that the surface has only just been scratched. The possibilities for development of this modern Eldorado seem immense for those who are willing to go there with engineering experience and initiative. The Arabian Nights cavern here appears to be duplicated for anyone with a vision to the future.

PERCHANCE unwittingly Dr. Margherita Ancona, the president of the Lombardy committee for woman suffrage, paid a high compliment to Benito Mussolini, the new Italian Premier, when she declared that he has shown that he is ready to change his views if he finds he has been mistaken. There is an old proverb which says something about a wise man being willing to change his views, but a fool never.